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The Waynesburg Republican.

JAS. E. SAYERS, FIRMNESS IN THE RIGHT AS GOD GIVES US TO SEE THE RIGHT.—*Lincoln.* EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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Political.

THE ISSUE.

Shall the Loyal People Rule?—Great Speech of Senator Morton, of Indiana —In the U. S. Senate, January 24, 1868.

Mr. President, if I had not been referred to by my honorable friend from Wisconsin [Mr. Doolittle] in the debate yesterday, I should not desire to speak on this question, especially at this time. I fear that I shall not have the strength to say what I wish to.

The issue here to-day is the same which prevails throughout the country, which will be the issue of this canvass, and perhaps for years to come. To repeat what I have had occasion to say elsewhere, it is between two paramount ideas, each struggling for the supremacy. One is, that the war to suppress the rebellion was right and just on our part; that the rebels forfeited their civil and political rights, and can only be restored to them upon such conditions as the nation may prescribe for its future safety and prosperity. The other idea is, that the rebellion was not sinful, but was right; that those engaged in it forfeited no rights, civil or political, and have a right to take charge of their State governments and be restored to their representation in Congress just as if there had been no rebellion and nothing had occurred. The immediate issue before the Senate now is between the existing State governments established under the policy of the President of the United States in the rebel States and the plan of reconstruction presented by Congress.

When a surveyor first enters a new territory he endeavors to ascertain the exact latitude and longitude of a given spot, and from that can safely begin his survey; and so I will endeavor to ascertain a proposition in this debate upon which parties are agreed, and start from that proposition. That proposition is, that at the end of the war, in the spring of 1865, the rebel States were without State governments of any kind. The loyal State governments existing at the beginning of the war had been overturned by the rebels; the rebel State governments erected during the war had been overturned by our armies, and at the end of the war there were no governments of any kind existing in those States. This fact was recognized distinctly by the President of the United States in his proclamation under which the work of reconstruction was commenced in North Carolina in 1865, to which I beg leave to refer. The others were mere copies of this proclamation. In that proclamation he says:

"And whereas the rebellion which has been waged by a portion of the people of the United States against the properly constituted authorities of the Government thereof, in the most violent and revolting form, but whose organized and armed forces have now been almost entirely overcome, has in its revolutionary progress deprived the people of the State of North Carolina of all civil government."

Here the President must be allowed to speak for his party, and I shall accept this as a proposition agreed upon on both sides: that at the end of the war there were no governments of any kind existing in those States.

The fourth section of the fourth article of the Constitution declares that "the United States shall guaranty to every State in this Union a republican form of government." This provision contains a vast, undefined power that has never yet been ascertained—a great supervisory power given to the United States in their orbits, to preserve them from anarchy, revolution and rebellion. The measure of the power thus conferred upon the Government of the United States can only be determined by that which is requisite to guaranty or maintain in each State a legal and republican form of government. Whatever power, therefore, may be necessary to enable the Government of the United States thus to maintain in each State a republican form of government is conveyed by this provision.

Now, Mr. President, when the war ended and these States were found without Governments of any kind, the jurisdiction of the United States, under this provision of the Constitution at once attached; the power to recognize State Governments, to use the common word, to reconstruct, to maintain and guaranty republican State governments in those States, at once attached under this provision. Upon this proposition there is also a concurrence of the two parties. The President has distinctly recognized the fact that its jurisdiction attached when those States were found without republican State governments, and he himself claimed to act under this clause of the Constitution. I will read the preamble of the President's proclamation:

"Whereas, the fourth section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States declares that the United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion and domestic violence; and whereas, the President of the United States is, by the Constitution, made Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy as well as chief civil executive officer of the United States, and is bound by solemn oath faithfully to execute the office of President of the United States, and to take care that the laws be faithfully executed; and whereas, the rebellion which has been waged by a portion of the people of the United States against the properly constituted authorities of the Government thereof in the most violent and revolting form, but whose organized and armed forces have now been, almost entirely overcome, has, in its revolutionary progress, deprived the people of the State of North Carolina of all civil government; and whereas, it becomes necessary and proper to carry out and enforce the obligations of the United States to the people of North Carolina in securing them in the enjoyment of a republican form of government."

I read this, Mr. President, for the purpose of showing that the President of the United States, in his policy of reconstruction, started out with a distinct recognition of the applicability of of this clause of the Constitution, and that he based his system of reconstruction upon it. It is true he recites in this proclamation that he is the Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United States; but at the same time he puts his plan of reconstruction, not upon the exercise of the military power which is called to its aid, but on the execution of the guarantee provided by the clause of the Constitution to which I have referred. He appoints a Governor for North Carolina and for these other States, the office being civil in its character, but military in its effects. The Governor has all the power of one of the district commanders, and, in fact, far greater power than was conferred upon General Pope or General Sheridan or any general in command of a district; for it is further provided:

"That the military commander of the department, and all officers and persons in the military and naval service, aid and assist the said provisional Governor in carring into effect this proclamation."

We are then agreed upon the second position, that the power of the United States to reconstruct and guaranty republican forms of government at once applied when these States were found in the condition in which they were at the end of the war. Then, sir, being agreed upon these two propositions, we are brought to the question as to the proper form of exercising this power and by whom it shall be exercised. The Constitution says that "the United States shall guaranty to every State in this Union a republican form of government." By the phrase "United States" here is meant the Government of the United States. The United States can only act through the Government, and the clause would mean precisely the same thing if it read "the Government of the United States shall guaranty to every State in this Union a republican form of government."

Then, as the Government of the United States is to execute this guarantee, the question arises, what constitutes the Government of the United States? The President does not constitute the Government; the Congress does not constitute the Government; the judiciary does not constitute the Government; but all three together constitute the Government; and as the guarantee is to be executed by the Government of the United States, it follows necessarily that it must be a legislative act. The President could not assume to execute the guarantee without assuming that he was the United States within the meaning of that provision. Congress could not of itself assume to execute the guarantee without assuming that it was the Government of the United States; nor could the judiciary without a like assumption. The act must be the act of the Government, and therefore it must be a legislative act, a law passed by Congress, submitted to the President for his approval, and perhaps, in a proper case, subject to be reviewed by the judiciary.

Mr. President, that this is necessarily the case from the simple reading of the Constitution seems to me cannot be for a moment denied. The President, in assuming to execute this guarantee himself, is assuming to be the Government of the United States, which he clearly is not, but only one of its co-ordinate branches; and, therefore, as this guarantee must be a legislative act, it follows that the attempt on the part of the President to execute the guarantee was without authority, and that the guarantee can only be executed in the form of law, first to be passed by Congress and then to be submitted to the President for his approval, and if he does not approve it then to be passed over his head by a majority of two-thirds of each House. That law, then, becomes the execution of the guarantee and is the act of the Government of the United States.

Mr. President, this is not an open question. I send to the Secretary and ask him to read a part of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Luther vs. Borden, as reported in 7 Howard.

The Secretary read as follows:

"Moreover, the Constitution of the United States as far as it has provided for an emergency of this kind, and authorized the General Government to interfere in the domestic concerns of a State, has treated the subject as political in its nature and placed the power in the hands of that department.

"The fourth section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States provides that the United States shall guaranty to every State in the Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasions; and upon the application of the Legislature or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence.

"Under this article of the Constitution it rests with Congress to decide what government is the established one in a State. For, as the United States guarantees to each State a Republican government, Congress must necessarily decide what government is established in the State before it can determine whether it is republican or not. And when the Senators and Representatives of a State are admitted into the councils of the Union the authority of the government under which they are appointed, as well as its republican character, is recognized by the proper constitutional authority, and its decision is binding upon every other department of the Government. It is true that the contest in this case did not last long enough to bring the matter to this issue; and as no Senators or Representatives were elected under the authority of the Government of which Mr. Dorr was the head, Congress was not called upon to decide the controversy. Yet the right to decide is placed there, and not in the courts."

Mr. MORTON. In this opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States, delivered many years ago, the right to execute the guarantee provided for in this clause of the Constitution is placed in Congress and nowhere else, and therefore the necessary reading of the Constitution is confirmed by the highest judicial authority which we have.

Mr. JOHNSON. Do you read from the opinion delivered by the Chief Justice?

Mr. MORTON. Yes, sir.; the opinion of Chief Justice Taney. He decides that this power is not judicial; that it is one of the high powers conferred upon Congress; that it is not subject to be reviewed by the Supreme Court, because it is political in its nature. It is a distinct enunciation of the fact that this guarantee is not to be executed by the President, or by the Supreme Court, but by the Congress of the United States, in the form of a law to be passed by that body and to be submitted to the President for his approval; and should he disapprove it, it may become a law by being passed by a two-thirds majority over his head.

Now, I will call the attention of my friend from Wisconsin to some other authority. As he has been pleased to refer to a former speech of mine to show that I am not quite consistent, I will refer to a vote given by him in 1864 on a very important provision. On the 1st of July, 1864, the Senate having under consideration as in Committee of the Whole, "a bill to guarantee to certain States whose governments have been usurped or overthrown a republican form of government," Mr. Brown, of Missouri, offered an amendment to strike out all of the bill after the enacting clause and to insert a substitute, which I will ask the Secretary to read,

The Secretary read as follows:

"That when the inhabitants of any State have been declared in a state of insurrection against the United States by proclamation of the President, by force and virtue of the act entitled "an act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports, and for other purposes," approved July 13, 1861, they shall be and are hereby declared to be incapable of casting any vote for electors of President or Vice President of the United States, or of electing Senators or Representatives in Congress until said insurrection in said State is suppressed or abandoned, and said inhabitants have returned to their obedience to the Government of the United States, and until such return to obedience shall be declared by proclamation of the President issued by virtue of an act of Congress hereafter to be passed, authorizing the same."

MR. MORTON. The honorable Senator from Wisconsin, voted for that in Committee of the Whole, and on its final passage. I call attention to the amendment, which declares that they shall be—

"Incapable of casting any vote for electors of President or Vice President of the United States or of electing Senators or Representatives in Congress until said insurrection in said State is suppressed or abandoned, and said inhabitants have returned to their obedience to the Government of the United States, and until such return and obedience shall be declared by proclamation of the President issued by an act of virtue by Congress hereafter to be passed authorizing the same."

Recognizing that a state of war shall be regarded as continuing until it shall be declared no longer to exist by the resident, in virtue of an act of Congress to be hereafter passed. I am glad to find by looking at the vote, that the distinguished Senator from Maryland [Mr. Johnson] voted for this proposition, and thus recognized the doctrine for which I am now contending; that the power to execute the guarantee is vested in Congress alone, and that it is for Congress alone to determine the status and condition of those States, and that the President has no power to proclaim peace or to declare the political condition of those States until he shall first have been thereunto authorized by an act of Congress.

I therefore, Mr. President, take the proposition as conclusively established both by reason and authority, that this clause of the Constitution can be executed only by Congress; and taking that as established, I now proceed to consider what are the powers of Congress in the execution of the guarantee, and how it shall be executed, and what means may be employed for that purpose. The Constitution does not define the means. It does not say how the guarantee shall be executed. All that is left to the determination of Congress. As to the peculiar character of the means that must be employed, that, I take it, will depend upon the peculiar circumstances of each case: and the extent of the power will depend upon the other question as to what may be required for the purpose of maintaining or guarantying a loyal republican form of government to each State. I use the word "loyal," although it is not used in the Constitution, because loyalty is an inhering qualification, not only in regard to persons who are to fill public offices, but in regard to State Governments, and we have no right to recognize a State Government that is not loyal to the Government of the United States. Now, sir, as to the use of the means that are not prescribed in the Constitution, I call the attention of the Senate to the eighteenth clause of section eight of the first article of the Constitution of the United States, which declares that:

"The Congress shall have power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers and all other powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States or any department or officer thereof."

Here is a declaration of what would otherwise be a general principle anyhow, that Congress shall have the power to pass all laws necessary to carry into execution all powers that are vested in the Government under the Constitution. As Congress has the power to guaranty or maintain a loyal republican government in each State, it has the right to use whatever means may be necessary for that purpose. As I before remarked, the character of the means will depend upon the character of the case. In one case it may be the use of an army; in another case perhaps it may be simply presenting a question to the courts, and having it tested in that way; in another case it may go to the very foundation of the Government itself. And I now propound this proposition: *that if Congress, after deliberation, after long and bloody experience, shall come to the conclusion that loyal republican State governments cannot be erected and maintained in the rebel States upon the basis of the white population it has a right to raise up and make voters of a class of men who had no right to vote under the State laws.* This is simply the use of the necessary means in the execution of the guarantee. If we have found after repeated trials that loyal republican State govdrnments, governments that are intened to answer, cannot be successfully founded upon the basis of the white population, because the great majority of the population are disloyal, then Congress has a right to raise up a new loyal voting population for the purpose of establishing these governments in the execution of the guarantee. I think, sir, this proposition is so clear that it is not necessary to elaborate it. We are not required to find in the Constitution a particular grant of power for this purpose; but we find a general grant of power and we find also another grant of power authorizing us to use whatever means may be necessary to execute the first; and we find that the Supreme Court of the United States has said that the judgement of Congress upon this question shall be conclusive, that it cannot be reviewed by the courts, that it is a purely political matter; *and therefore the determination of Congress, that raising up colored men to the right of suffrage is a means necessary to the execution of that power, is a determination which cannot be reviewed by the courts, and is conclusive upon the people of this country.*

The President of the United States, assuming that he had the power to execute this guaranty, and basing his proclamation upon it, went forward in the work of reconstruction. It was so announced, if not by himself, at least formally by the Secretary of State, Mr. Seward—that the governments which he would erect during the vacation of Congress were to be erected as provisional only, that his plan of reconstruction and the work to be done under it would be submitted to Congress for its approval or disapproval at the next session. If the President had adhered to that determination I believe that all would have been well, and that the present state of thing would not exist. But, sir, the Executive undertook finally to execute the guarantee himself without the co-operation of Congress. He appointed provisional Governors, giving to them unlimited power until such time as the new State governments should be elected. He prescribed in his proclamation who should exercise the right of suffrage in the election of delegates. And allow me for one moment to refer to that. He says in his proclamation:

"No person shall be qualified as an elector or be eligible as a member of such convention unless he has previously taken and subscribed the oath of amnesty, as set forth in the Presidents proclamation of May 29th, A. D. 1865"—

which was issued on the same day and was a part of same transaction—

"And is a voter qualified as prescribed by the constitution and laws of the State of North Carolina in force immediately before the 20th day of May, A. D. 1861."

The persons having a right to vote must have the right to vote by the laws of the State, and must, in addition to that, have taken the oath of amnesty. The President disfranchised in voting for delegates to the conventions from two hundred and fifty thousand to three hundred thousand men. His disfranchisement was far greater than that which has been done by Congress. In the proclamation of amnesty he says:

"The following classes of persons are excepted from the benefits of this proclamation"—

He then announced fourteen classes of persons—

"1. All who are or shall have been pretended civil or diplomatic officers, or otherwise domestic or foreign agents, of the pretended Confederate Government."

* * * * * * * * * * *

"13. All persons who have voluntarily participated in said rebellion, and the estimated value of whose taxable property is over twenty thousand dollars."

And twelve other classes, estimated to number at least two hundred and fifty thousand or three hundred thousand men, while the disfranchisement that has been created by Congress does not extend perhaps to more that forty-five or fifty thousand persons at the furthest. These provisional governors, under authority of the President, were to call conventions; they were to hold the elections, and they were to count the votes? they were to exercise all the powers that are being exercised by the military commanders under the reconstruction acts of Congress. After these constitutions were formed the President went forward and accepted them as being loyal and republican in their character. He authoized the voters under them to proceed to elect Legislatures, members of Congress, and Legislatures to elect Senators to take their seats in this body. In other words, the President launched those State governments into full life and activity without consultation with or co-operation on the part of Congress.

Now, sir, when it is claimed that these governments are legal, let it be remembered that they took their origin under a proceeding instituted by the President of the United States in the execution of this guarantee, when it now stands confessed that he could not execute the guarantee. But even if he had the power, let it be further borne in mind that those constitutions were formed by the the conventions that were elected by less than one-third of the white voters in the States at that time; that the conventions were elected by a small minority even of the white voters; and that those conventions thus formed by a very small minority have never been submitted to the people of those States for the ratification. They are no more the constitutions of those States to-day than the Constitutions formed by the conventions now in session would be if we were to proclaim them to be the Constitutions of those States without having first submitted them to the people for ratification. How can it be pretended for a moment, even admitting that the President had the power to start forward in the work of reconstruction, that those State governments are legally formed by a small minority never ratified by the people the peo-pe never having had a chance to vote for them. They stand as mere arbitrary constitutions, established not by the people of the several States, but simply by force of executive power.

And, sir, if we shall admit those States to representation on this floor and in the other House under those constitutions, when the thing shall have got beyond our keeping and they are fully restored to their political rights, they will then rise up and declare that those constitutions are not binding upon them, that they never made them; and they will throw them off, and with them will go the provisions which were incorporated therein, declaring that slavery should never be restored and that their war debt was repudiated. Those provisions were put into those constitutions, but they have never been sanctioned by the people of those States, and they will cast them out as not being their act and deed, as soon as they shall have been restored to political power in this Government. Therefore, I say that even if he concede that the President had the power, which he has not, to start forward in the execution of this guarantee, there can still be no pretense that those governments are legal and authorized and that we are bound to recognize them.

The President of the United States, in his proclamation, declared that those governments were to be formed only by the loyal people of those States; and I beg leave to call the attention of the Senate to that clause in his proclamation of reconstruction. He says:

"And with authority to exercise, within the limits of said State, all the powers necessary and proper to enable such loyal people of the State of North Carolina to restore said State to its constitutional relations with the Federal Government."

Again, speaking of the army:

"And they are enjoined to abstain from in any way hindering, impeding or discouraging the loyal people from the organization of a State government as herein authorized."

Now, sir, so far from those State governments having been organized by the loyal people, they were organized by the disloyal; every office passed into the hands of a rebel; the Union men had no part or lot in those governments; and so far from answering the purpose for which governments are intended, they failed to extend protection to the loyal men, either white or black. The loyal men were murdered with impunity; and I will thank any Senator upon this floor to point to a single case in any of the rebel States where a rebel has been tried and brought to punishment by the civil authority for the murder of a Union man. Not one case I am told can be found. Those Goveroments utterly failed in answering the purpose of civil governments; and not only that, but they returned the colored people to a condition of *quasi* slavery; they made them the slaves of society, instead of being, as they were before, the slaves of individuals. Under various forms of vagrant laws, they deprived them of the rights of freemen, and placed them under the power and control of their rebel masters, who were filled with hatred and revenge.

But, Mr. President, time passed on. Congress assembled in December, '65. For a time it paused. It did not at once annul those governments. It hesitated. At last, in 1866, the constitutional amendment, the fourteenth article, was brought forward as a basis of settlement and reconstruction; and there was a tacit understanding, though it was not embraced in any law or resolution, that if the Southern people should ratify and agree to that amendment, then their State governments would be accepted. But that amendment was rejected, contemptuously rejected. The Southern people, counseled and inspired by the Democracy of the North rejected that amendment. They were told that they were not bound to submit to any conditions whatever; that they had forfeited no rights by rebellion. Why, sir, what did we propose by this amendment? By the first section we declared that all men born upon our soil are citizens of the United States—a thing that had long been recognized by every department of the Government until the Dred Scott decision was made in 1857. The second section provided that where a class or race of men were excluded from the right of suffrage they should not be counted in the basis of representation—an obvious justice that no reasonable man for a moment could deny; that if four million people down South were to have no suffrage, the men living in their midst and surrounding them, and depriving them of all political rights, should not have members of Congress on their account. I say the justice of the second clause has never been successfully impugned by any argument, I care not how ingenious it may be. What was the third clause? It was that the leaders of the South, those men who had once taken an official oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and had afterward committed perjury by going into the rebellion, should be made ineligible to any office under the Government of the United States or of a State. It was a very small disfranchisement. It was intended to withhold power from those leaders by whose instrumentality we had lost nearly half a million lives and untold treasure. The justice of that disfranchisement could not be disproved. And what was the fourth clause of the amendment? That this government should never assume nor pay any part of the rebel debt, that it should never pay the rebels for their slaves. This was bitterly opposed in the North as well as in the South. How could any man oppose that amendment unless he was in favor of this Government assuming a portion or all of the rebel debt and in favor of paying the rebels for their slaves? When the Democratic party North and South opposed that most important and perhaps hereafter to be regarded as vital amendment they were committing themselves in principle, as they had been before by declaration, to the doctrine that this Government was bound to pay for the slaves, and that it was just and right that we should assume and pay the rebel debt.

This amendment, as I have before said, was rejected, and when Congress assembled in December, 1866, they were confronted by the fact that every proposition of compromise had been rejected; every half-way measure had been spurned by the rebels themselves, and they had nothing left to do but to begin the work of reconstruction themselves; and in February, 1867, Congress for the first time entered upon the execution of the guarantee provided for in the Constitution by the passage of the first reconstruction law. A supplementary bill was found necessary in March, another one in July, and I believe another is found necessary at this time; but the power is with Congress. Whatever it shall deem necessary, whether it be in the way of colored suffrage, whether it be in the way of military power—whatever Congress shall deem necessary in the execution of this guarantee is conclusive upon the courts, upon every State, and upon the people of this nation.

Sir, when Congress entered upon this work it had become apparent to all men that loyal republican State governments could not be erected and maintained upon the basis of the white population. We had tried them. Congress had attempted the work of reconstruction through the constitutional amendment by leaving the suffrage with the white men, and by leaving with the white people of the South the question as to when the colored people should exercise the right of suffrage, if ever; but when it was found that those white men were as rebellious as ever, that they hated this Government more bitterly than ever; when it was found that they prosecuted the loyal men, both white and black, in their midst; when it was found that Northern men who had gone down there were driven out by social tyranny, by a thousand annoyances, by the insecurity of life and property, then it became apparent to all men of intelligence that reconstruction could not take place upon the basis of the white population, and something else must be done.

Now, sir, what was there left to do? Either we must hold these people continually by military power, or we must use such machinery upon such a new basis as would enable loyal republican State governments to be raised up; and in the last resort—and I will say Congress waited long, the nation waited long, experience had to come to the rescue of reason before the thing was done—in the last resort, and as the last thing to be done, Congress determined to dig through all the rubbish, dig through the soil and the shifting sands, and go down to the eternal rock, and there, upon the basis of the everlasting principle of equal and exact justice to all men, we have planted the column of reconstruction; and, sir, it will arise slowly but surely, and "the gates of hell shall not prevail against it." Whatever dangers we apprehend from the introduction of the right of suffrage of seven hundred thousand men, just emerged from slavery, were put aside in the presence of a greater danger. Why, sir, let me say frankly to my friend from Wisconsin that I approached universal colored suffrage in the South reluctantly. Not because I adhered to the miserable dogma that this was the white man's Government, but because I entertained fears about at once entrusting a large body of men just from slavery, to whom education had been denied by law, to whom the marriage relation had been denied, who had been made the basest and most abject slaves, with political power. And as the Senator has referred to a speech which I made in Indiana in 1865, allow me to show the principle that actuated me, for in that speech I said:

"In regard to the question of admitting the freedmen of the Southren States to vote, while I admit the equal rights of all men, and that in time all men will have the right to vote without distinction of color or race, I yet believe that in the case of four million of slaves just freed from bondage there should be a period of probation and preparation before they are brought to the exercise of political power."

Such was my feeling at that time, for it had not then been determined by the bloody experience of the last two years that we could not reconstruct upon the basis of the white population, and such was the opinion of a great majority of the people of the North; and it was not until a year and a half after that time that Congress came to the conclusion that there was no way left but to resort to colored suffrage and to all men except those who were disqualified by the commission of high crimes and misdemeanors.

Mr. President, we hear much said in the course of this debate and through the press about the violation of the Constitution. It is said that in the reconstruction measures of Congress we have gone outside of the Constitution, and the remark of some distinguished statesman of the Republican party is quoted to that effect. Sir, if any leading Republican has ever said so he spoke only for himself, not for another. I deny the statement *in toto*. I insist that these reconstruction measures are as fully within the powers of the Constitution as any legislation that can be had not only by reason but by authority. And who are the men that are talking so much about the violation of the Constitution and who pretend to be the especial friends of that instrument? The great mass of them only three years ago were in arms to overturn the Constitution and establish that of Montgomery in its place, or were their northern friends, who were aiding and sympathizing in that undertaking.

I had occasion the other day to speak of what was described as a constitutional Union man—a man living inside of the Federal lines during the war, sympathizing with the rebellion, and who endeavored to aid the rebellion by insisting that every war measure for the purpose of suppressing it was a violation of the Constitution of the United States. Now, these men who claim to be the especial friends the Constitution are the men who have sought to destroy it by force of arms, and those throughout the country who have given them aid and comfort. Sir, you will remember that once a celebrated French woman was being dragged to the scaffold, and as she passed the statue of liberty she exclaimed: "How many crimes have been committed in thy name;" and I can say to the Constitution, how many crimes against liberty, humanity and progress are being committed in thy name by these men who, while they loved not the Constitution and sought its destruction, now, for party purposes, claim to be its especial friends.

My friend from Wisconsin yesterday compared what he called the Radical party of the North to the radicals of the South, and when he was asked the question by some Senator, "who are the radicals of the South," he said "they are the secessionists." Sir, the secessionists of the South are Democrats to-day, acting in harmony and concert with the Democratic party. They were Democrats during the war who prayed for the success of McClellan and Pendleton, and who would have been glad to vote for them. They were Democrats during the war, men who sympathized with the rebellion, who aided in bringing it on. These are the radicals of the South, and my friend from Wisconsin, after all, is acting with that radical party.

The burden of his speech yesterday was that the reconstruction measures of Congress are intended to establish negro supremacy. Sir, this proposition is without any foundation whatever. I believe it was stated yesterday by the Senator from Illinois [Mr. Trumbull] that in every State but two the white voters registered outnumbered the colored voters; and the fact that in two States the colored voters out-numbered the white voters is owing to the simple accident that there are more colored men in those States than there are white men. Congress has not sought to establish negro supremacy, nor has it sought to establish the supremacy of any class or party of men. If it had sought to establish negro supremacy it would have been an easy matter by excluding from the right of suffrage all men who had been concerned in the rebellion, in accordance with the proposition of the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts, [Mr. Sumner,] in his speech at Worcester in 1865. He proposed to exclude all men who had been concerned in the rebellion and confer suffrage only on those who were left. That would have established negro supremacy by giving the negro an overwhelming majority in every State, and if that had been the object of Congress

it could have been readily done. But, sir, Congress has only sought to divide the political power between the loyal and the disloyal. It has disfranchised some fifty thousand disloyal leaders, leaving all the rest of the people to vote. They have been enfranchised on both sides, that neither should be placed in the power of the other. The rebels have the right to vote so that they shall not be under the control and power of the Union men only, and the Union men have been allowed to vote so that they shall not be under the control and power of the rebels. This is the policy, to divide the political power among those men for the protection of each. Sir, the charge that we intend to create a negro supremacy or colored State governments is without the slightest foundation, for it would have been in the power of Congress to have easily conferred such supremacy by simply excluding the disloyal from the right of suffrage—a power which it had the clear right to exercise.

Now, Mr President, allow me to consider for a moment the amendment offered by the Senate from Wisconsin and upon which his speech was made, and see what is its effect—I will not say its purpose; but it is inevitable effect—should it become a law. I ask the Secretary to read the amendment which the Senator from Wisconsin has proposed to the Senate.

The Secretary read as follows:

Provided, nevertheless, That upon an election for the ratification of any constitution, or of officers under the same, previous to its adoption in any state no person not having the qualifications of an elector under the constitution and laws of such State previous to the late rebellion shall be allowed to vote, unless he shall posess one of the following qualifications namely:

1. He shall have served as a soldier in the Federal army for one year or more.

2. He shall have sufficient education to read the Constitution of the United States and to subscribe his name to an oath to support the same; or,

3. He shall be seized in his own right, or in the right of his wife, of a freehold of the value of $250.

Mr. Morton. Sir, these qualifications are, by the terms of the amendment, to apply to those who were not authorized to vote by the laws of the State before the rebellion—in other words the colored men. He proposed to allow a negro to vote if he has been in the Federal Army one year, and he proposes to allow a rebel white man to vote, although he has served in the rebel army four years! He proposes that a colored man shall not vote unless he has sufficient education to read the Constitution of the United States, and to subscribe his name to an oath to support the same, whereas he permits a rebel white man to vote who never heard of A and does not know how to make his mark even to a note given for whiskey. [Laughter.]

Again, sir, he proposes that the colored man shall not vote unless he shall be possessed in his own right or in the right of his wife of a freehold of $250, a provision which, of course, would cut off nine hundred and ninety-nine out of every thousand colored men in the South. The colored man cannot vote unless he has a freehold of $250, but the white rebel, who was never worth twenty-five cents, who never paid poll-tax in his life, never paid an honest debt, is to be allowed to vote. Sir, what would be the inevitable effect of the adoption of this amendment? To cut off such a large part of the colored vote as to leave the rebel white vote largely in the ascendency and to put these new State governments there to be formed again into the hands of the rebels. Sir, I will not spend longer time upon that.

My friend yesterday alluded to my indorsement of the president's policy in a speech in 1865. I never indorsed what is now called the President's policy. In the summer of 1865, when I saw a division coming between the President and the Republican party, and when I could not help anticipating the direful consequences that must result from it, I made a speech in which I repelled certain statements that had been made against the President, and denied the charge that by issuing his proclamation of May 29, 1864, he had thereby left the Republican party. I said that he had not left the Republican party by that act. I did show the policy of that proclamation was even more radical than that of Mr. Lincoln. I did show that it was more radical than the Winter Davis bill of the summer of 1864. But sir, it was all upon the distinct undestanding that whatever the President did that his whole policy or action was to be submitted to Congress for its consideration and decision; and as I before remarked, if that had been done all would have been well. I did not then advocate universal colored suffrage in the South, and I have before given my reasons for it, and in doing that I was acting in harmony with the great body of the Republican party of the North. It was nearly a year after that time, when Congress passed the constitutional amendment which still left the question of suffrage with the Southern States, left it with the white people; and it was not until a year and a half after that time that Congress came to the guarantee of the Constitution without raising up a new class of loyal voters.

And, sir, nobody concurred in that result more heartily than myself. I confess (and I do it without shame) that I have been educated by the great events of this war. The American people have been educated rapidly; and the man who says he has learned nothing, that he stands where he did six years ago, is like an ancient milepost by the side of a deserted highway. We, Mr. President, have advanced step by step. When this war began we did not contemplate the destruction of slavery when Crittenden resolution was passed, declaring that the war was not prosecuted for conquest or to overturn the institutions of any State. I know that that was intended as an assurance that slavery should not be destroyed and it received the vote, I believe, of every Republican member in both Houses of Congress, but in a few months after that time it was found by the event of the war that we could not preserve slavery—not prosecute the war to destroy slavery—but destroy slavery to prosecute the war. Which was the better? To stand by the resolutions and let the Union go, or to stand by the Union and let the resolution go? Congress could not stand by that pledge, and it was "more honored in the breath than the observance" Mr. Lincoln issued his proclamation of emancipation, setting free the slaves of rebels. It was dictated by the stern and bloody experience of the times. Mr. Lincoln had no choice left him. When we began this contest no one thought we would use colored soldiers in the wa. The distinguished Senator sitting by me here [Mr. Cameron] when in the winter of 1861 he first first brought forward the proposition as Secretary of War, to use colored soldiers, was greatly in advance of the public opinion, and was thought to be vissionary, but as the war progressed it became manifest to the inteligent men that we must not only destroy slavey but we must avail ourselves of every instrumentality in our power for the purpose of putting down the rebellion, and the whole country accorded in the use of colored soldiers, and gallant and glorious service they rendered. In 1864 a proposition was brought forward in this body to amend the Constitution of the United States by abolishing slavery. We do not think that is very radical now, but it was very radical then; it was the great measure of the age, and almost of modern times, and it was finally passed; an amendment setting free every human being within the limits of the United States. But, sir, we were very far from where we are now. All will remember the celebrated Winter Davis bill, passed in June, 1864, which took the power of reconstruction out of the hands of the President, where it did not in fact belong.

I refer to Mr. Lincoln; but if that bill had passed it would perhaps have resulted in the destruction of this Government. We can all see it now, although it was then thought to be the most radical measure of the times. What did it propose? It proposed to prescribe a plan to take effect when the war should end, by which these rebel States should be restored. I refer to that bill simply to show how we have all traveled. It required but one condition or guarantee on the part of the South, and that was that they should put in their constitutions a provision prohibiting slavery. It required no other guarantee. It required no equalization of representation; no security against rebel debts, or against payment of emancipated slaves; and it confined the right of suffrage to white men. But it was thought to be a great step in advance at the time, and so it was; but events were passing rapidly, and in 1865 the President came forward with his proposition, and I am stating what is true from an examination of the documents when I say that but for the want of power with the President his scheme in itself considered was far more radical than that of the Winter Davis bill; but events were rapidly teaching the statesmen of the time that we could not reconstruct upon that basis.

Still, Congress was not prepared to take a forward step until the summer of 1868, in the passage of the constitutional amendment, which we now regard as a half way measure, necessary and vital as far as it went, but not going far enough. That was rejected, and we were then compelled to go further, and we have now fallen upon the plan of reconstruction which I have been considering. It has been dictated by the logic of events. It overrides all arguments, overrides all prejudices, overrides all theory, in the presence of the necessity for preserving the life of this nation; and if future events shall determine that we must go further, I for one am prepared to say that I will go as far as shall be necessary to the execution of this guarantee, the reconstruction of this Republic upon a right basis, and the successful restoration of every part of this Union.

Mr. President, the column of reconstruction, as I before remarked, has risen slowly. It has not been hewn from a single stone. It is composed of many blocks, painfully laid up and put together, and cemented by the tears and blood of the nation. Sir, we have done nothing arbitrarily. We have done nothing for punishment, ay, too little for punishment. Justice has not had her demand. Not a man has yet been executed for this great treason. The arch fiend himself is now at liberty upon bail. No man is to be punished; and now while punishment has gone by, as we all know, we are insisting only upon security for the future. We are simply asking that the evil spirits who brought this war upon us shall not again come into power during this generation, again to bring upon us rebellion and calamity. We are simply asking for those securities that we deem necessary for our peace and the peace of our posterity.

Sir, there is one great difference between this Union party and the so-called Democratic party. Our principles are those of humanity; they are those of justice; they are those of equal rights; they are principles that appeal to the hearts and consciences of men; while on the other side we hear appeals to the prejudice of race against race. The white man is overwhelmingly in the majority in this country, and that majority gaining in proportion from year to year until the colored men will finally be but a handful in this country; and yet we hear the prejudices of the whole race appealed to to crush this other race, and to prevent it from rising to supremacy and power. Sir, there is nothing lovely, in that policy or that appeal. How does that principle compare with ours? We are standing upon the broad platform of the Declaration of Independence, that "all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." We say that these rights are not given by laws—are not given by the Constitution; but they are the gift of God to every man born into the world. Oh, sir, how glorious is this great principle compared with the inhuman—I might say the heathenish—appeal to the prejudice of race against race; the endeavor further to excite the strong against the weak; endeavor further to deprive the weak of their rights of protection against the strong.

The Waynesburg Republican.

WAYNESBURG, PENN'A.

Wednesday, Feb. 5, '68.

How Dumb?

On the 20th inst., Mr. Cary, a representative, Independent, from Ohio, propounded the following questions to Mr. Bingham relating to the Reconstruction bill now before Congress:

First—If Gen. Grant shall neglect or refuse to execute the provisions of this law, or if in its execution he shall act in an oppressive and cruel manner, to what tribune shall he be amenable for his malfeasance?

Second—As by the terms of the bill the President cannot interfere, can General Grant be tried by court martial, and if so by whose orders, and who shall constitute the court?

Third—Not being a civil officer, can he be impeached? If so, by whom, and before what tribunal?

Fourth—If he cannot be arraigned by any earthly tribunal, is he not made an absolute despot?

Mr. Bingham in reply said: I answer this sort of argument in the word of the great men who formed our Constitution, and who in forming it proved themselves second to no men that ever lived upon the earth, or to whom were ever entrusted the destinies of a great people. The language of Hamilton was, and it ought to be writen in the discussion on the very lintels of your doors, that "it is in vain that you impose constitutional shackles on the right of a nation to defend its own existence." Madison, who is called father of the Constitution, took up the words and reiterated them in another form, saying, "It is in vain that you attempt to impose Constitutional restrictions on the impulse of self preservation." A law higher than that given by Madison or Hamilton, anterior to the birth of nations upon the earth, gave out the law for the government of individuals and collective men: "Preserve thy life." It is the duty of the Nation, entrusted as it is with the grandest and noblest trust that was ever committed to a political society, to preserve its own life. This life was assailed for four long years by armed revolt and treason. Three years have elapsed since the surrender of the armies to the rebellion. When the cloud of battle lifted from the stricken fields of the Potomac to the banks of the Rio Grande, the fact was disclosed that the State institutions, Constitutional State Governments, had perished in that conflict. The people of the United States asked no indemnity for the past. They asked only security for the future.

Let the people of the country decide between us, whether the people of the South shall oppose taxation to reimburse the cost of the rebellion, whether they shall impose taxation to reimburse the price of emancipated slaves, and whether they shall come into the Halls of Congress in the persons of their Senators and representatives, to repudiate and violate the plighted faith of this nation. That is the issue which is made up here. That is the issue on which we go to the people. That is the ground no which we enact this law. We say to the General of the Army, carry out the provisions of the this act in good faith.

My colleague (Mr. Cary) rises in his seat and asks whether the General of the Army is responsible in case he violates this law and tramples upon the rights of the people? I regret that my colleague deemed it his duty to make such inquiry. I say to the General of the Army, I say to every other judicial and executive officer of the Government, that he is neither above the people, nor above the people's laws. The General of our Army is but the creature of Congressional enactment. The breath which made him General may unmake him to-morrow. I answer my colleague further, that by the fifth section of the bill, if the General of the Army be guilty of any violation of this law he is liable by its very terms to be arraigned before the civil tribunals of the United States on an indictment, and held to answer for his high misdemeanor, and on conviction is liable to take his place in the penitentiary and pay a forfeit not exceeding five thousand dollars. I trust that my colleague is satisfied with the severity of the penalty.

This strikes us as being rather well said, for a man that was "struck dumb" by the profound reasoning of his adversary. Will the *Messenger* publish the "dumb" man's speech?

Senator Morton's Speech.

We give place this week to the eloquent and logical speech of Senator Morton. It will repay every reader for perusal and we truly hope every one will read it. The facts are unanswerable. Republicans, let it be your Bible for the coming campaign! Cut it out and carry it with you. Read it to your Democrtic neighbors. If there is reason in them they will accept its truths

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF GREENE COUNTY, FOR 1867.

STATE, COUNTY AND MILITIA TAX FOR 1867 AND PREVIOUS YEARS, SHOWING THE AMOUNT COLLECTED AND THE AMOUNT OUTSTANDING:

CONSTABLES.	TOWNSHIPS.	County tax.	Since pd	Yet due	State tax.	Since pd.	Yet due	Militia tax.	Since pd	Yet due
Eli Phillips,	Jefferson,	228 83	.....	228 83	100 25	.....	100 25	37 50	.....	37 50
J. Dougherty,	Carmichaels Borough,	1 80	.....	1 80	.....	.....	.....	8 00	.....	8 00
James Acklin,	Franklin,	123 37	.....	123 37	.....	.....	.....	19 00	.....	19 00
A. Cumpston,	Gilmore,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 00	.....	5 00
C. Burwell,	Monongahela,	20 00	.....	20 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
James P. Cosgray,	Marion,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 93	.....	18 93
Christian Young,	Morgan,	24 48	.....	24 48	4 52	.....	4 52	21 00	.....	21 00
Christian Young,	Morgan,	280 85	.....	280 85	53 85	.....	53 85	28 00	.....	28 00
John Iams,	Washington,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16 29	.....	16 29
Rea Dowlin,	Cumberland,	620 28	620 28	.....	.....	.....	.....	55 50	.....	.....
T. M. Colvert,	Whitely,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55 50	77
I. J. Hupp,	Springhill,	196 04	.....	196 04	.....	.....	.....	77	.....	77
M. Kent,	Center,	529 79	529 79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
A. Taylor,	Gilmore,	58 21	58 21	.....	.....	.....	.....	23 12	23 12	.....
H. L. Burnet,	Carmichaels Borough,	93 00	93 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	23 50	23 50	.....
John Ruse,	Greene,	520 89	520 89	.....	.....	.....	.....	17 00	17 00	.....
Wm. P. Davis,	Dunkard,	555 70	555 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	17 50	17 50	.....
J. A. Harris,	Morgan,	271 14	260 90	10 24	.....	.....	.....	27 00	27 00	.....
Rea Dowlin,	Cumberland,	1684 00	1684 00	.....	67 69	67 76	.....	44 40	44 40	.....
R. Howard,	Perry,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62 50	62 50	.....
Isaiah Turner,	Franklin,	833 80	833 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	36 70	36 70	.....
Slater Shriver,	Wayne,	421 81	421 81	.....	.....	.....	.....	39 50	39 50	.....
T. Moor,	Whitely,	102 88	102 88	.....	.....	.....	.....	43 00	43 00	.....
James Kelley,	Jefferson,	922 26	657 81	264 45	47 21	47 29	.....	56 50	56 50	.....
Joseph Taylor,	Marion,	586 58	182 60	403 98	37 81	37 84	.....	135 98	135 98	.....
Wm. Cheesenger,	Monongahela,	711 73	22 70	688 96	35 48	85 18	.....	51 50	51 50	.....
J. J. Oliver,	Washington,	190 56	152 23	38 33	.....	.....	.....	56 00	56 00	.....
H. Virgin,	Springhill,	308 35	202 73	105 62	.....	.....	.....	71 35	71 35	.....
Joseph Rush,	Morris,	475 17	289 16	186 01	.....	.....	.....	42 00	42 00	.....
George McVay,	Aleppo,	59 37	59 37	.....	.....	.....	.....	56 00	36 00	.....
M. Kent,	Center,	573 46	558 79	314 67	24 81	24 81	.....	44 00	44 00	.....
Thos. Hughes,	Jackson,	159 25	159 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	34 00	34 00	.....
John Allum,	Richhill,	696 72	559 56	106 16	73 51	73 51	.....	12 00	12 00	.....
								49 50	49 50	.....
Total,		$11,016 31	$8,016 59	$2,999 75	$445 16	$284 51	$160 62	$1,104 01	$949 35	$154 49

STATE, COUNTY AND MILITIA TAX LEVIED FOR THE YEAR 1867, SHOWING THE AMOUNT COLLECTED AND THE AMOUNT PLACED IN THE HANDS OF CONSTABLES:

TOWNSHIPS.	County tax.	Since pd	Yet due	State tax.	Since pd.	Yet due	Militia tax.	Since pd	Yet due
Gilmore,	872 05	312 89	560 02	25 63	9 31	16 32	26 00	5 00	21 00
Carmichaels Borough,	525 35	156 81	103 71	19 05	9 39	9 66	.....	.....	.....
Greene,	1655 18	769 43	885 75	88 56	47 31	41 25	17 00	4 50	12 50
Dunkard,	2806 34	941 07	1865 26	71 34	30 34	41 00	46 68	6 00	40 00
Morgan,	2340 83	1159 42	1181 39	124 62	80 52	44 11	31 50	6 50	25 00
Cumberland,	2892 12	1748 53	2113 59	114 98	44 40	70 58	71 50	6 50	65 00
Perry,	1117 94	516 79	601 15	27 37	7 69	19 68	41 50	6 00	35 50
Franklin,	3102 31	1632 20	1470 11	197 42	77 79	29 63	39 00	3 50	36 50
Wayne,	1319 35	396 71	922 64	58 94	13 18	45 76	54 50	6 00	48 50
Whitely,	1901 50	1060 17	841 33	58 86	12 44	16 42	23 50	4 00	19 50
Jefferson,	2293 97	1061 49	1440 48	197 04	117 44	79 60	48 00	7 50	40 50
Marion,	1752 54	862 42	890 87	98 70	45 45	53 25	37 00	3 00	34 00
Monongahela,	1968 16	793 17	864 99	46 14	15 58	30 56	29 00	7 00	22 00
Washington,	1871 18	1070 68	800 50	40 76	18 84	21 92	27 50	6 00	21 50
Springhill,	548 00	110 65	437 35	26 68	4 21	22 47	48 50	3 50	45 00
Morris,	1702 90	844 75	858 15	81 58	44 53	39 85	.....	.....	.....
Aleppo,	576 39	195 40	470 99	34 81	6 17	28 64	24 50	.....	24 50
Center,	1771 31	695 05	1076 26	74 58	22 70	51 90	59 00	15 00	44 00
Jackson,	930 61	314 46	616 15	55 73	8 34	47 39	36 00	16 00	20 00
Richhill,	2461 98	1288 75	1163 23	125 21	63 78	61 43	88 50	37 50	51 00
Totals,	$33,059 84	$18,859 86	$18,199 98	$1,400 59	$648 97	$751 62	$732 50	$145 50	$587 00

STATE, COUNTY AND MILITIA TAX PLACED IN THE HANDS OF CONSTABLES FOR THE YEAR 1867, SHOWING THE AMOUNT COLLECTED AND THE AMOUNT OUTSTANDING:

CONSTABLES.	TOWNSHIPS.	County tax.	Since pd	Yet due	State tax.	Since pd.	Yet due	Militia tax.	Since pd	Yet due
W. O. Hennen,	Gilmore,	393 02	305 45	54 57	16 32	16 32	.....	21 00	21 00	.....
Isaiah Fandis,	Carmichaels Borough,	103 74	184 08	9 66	9 66	9 66	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hiram Stephens,	Greene,	885 73	758 88	525 85	41 25	41 25	.....	12 50	.....	12 50
Jacob Williamson,	Dunkard,	1065 26	212 80	852 46	41 00	41 00	.....	40 00	40 00	.....
J. A. Harris,	Morgan,	1141 59	542 19	599 20	44 11	44 11	.....	25 00	25 00	.....
William H. Sharpneck	Cumberland,	2113 59	.....	2113 59	70 58	.....	70 58	65 00	.....	65 00
Thomas Wade,	Perry,	601 15	596 15	5 00	19 68	19 68	.....	36 50	36 50	.....
J. Turner,	Franklin,	1479 14	599 07	879 07	29 63	29 63	.....	16 50	16 50	.....
H. M. Sprague,	Wayne,	922 64	922 64	.....	45 76	45 76	.....	48 50	48 50	.....
Thomas Moore,	Whitely,	841 33	841 33	.....	16 42	16 42	.....	19 50	19 50	.....
James Kelley,	Jefferson,	1440 48	.....	1440 48	79 60	.....	79 60	40 50	.....	40 50
B. F. Campbell,	Marion,	809 87	221 11	629 76	53 35	53 35	.....	34 00	34 00	.....
Wm. Cleavenger,	Monongahela	861 99	415 55	451 44	30 66	.....	30 66	22 00	.....	22 00
Aaron Day,	Washington	800 50	800 50	.....	21 92	21 92	.....	21 50	21 50	.....
Nelson Virgin,	Springhill	437 35	.....	437 35	22 47	.....	22 47	45 00	.....	45 00
Joseph Rush,	Morris	858 15	226 15	632 00	39 85	39 85	.....	.....	.....	.....
George McVay,	Aleppo,	470 99	332 39	138 60	28 64	28 64	.....	24 50	24 50	.....
M. Kent,	Center,	1076 26	.....	1076 26	51 90	.....	51 90	44 00	.....	44 00
Jacob Hunnel,	Jackson,	599 17	506 61	92 56	27 39	27 39	.....	20 00	20 00	.....
J. Jennings,	Richhill,	1167 23	.....	1167 23	61 43	.....	61 43	51 00	.....	51 00
Total,		$18166 98	$7063 90	$11103 08	$751 62	$431 98	$316 61	$337 00	$307 00	$280 00

THOS. IAMS, TREASURER, IN ACCOUNT WITH THE COUNTY OF GREENE, FOR THE YEAR 1867.

To amount on deposit in Bank at last settlement	$ 579 50	By amount of outstanding County Tax for the year 1866 and previous years	$ 2999 75
To balance due at last settlement	162 46	By amount of outstanding Militia Tax for the year 1866 and previous years	154 49
To amount of outstanding County Tax for the year 1866 and previous years	11016 34	By amount of outstanding County Tax for 1867	11103 08
To amount of outstanding Militia Tax for the year 1866 and previous years	1104 01	By " " Militia " "	280 00
To amount of County Tax assessed for the year 1867	33059 84	By " " of orders redeemed	27647 02
To " of Militia Tax " " " "	732 50	By commission on $27,647 02, at 5 per cent.,	1382 35
To " of Hucksters' Licenses " " " "	500 00	By amount of Attorney's commission	160 22
		By amount paid A. M. Bailey, Treasurer	1762 69
Total,	$47145 68	By commission on amount paid A. M. Bailey, at 5 per cent.,	88 13
		By Balance due the County	$45568 43 / 1577 25
		Total,	$47145 68

☞ There is a credit claimed by Thomas Iams of $1707 18, which has not yet been finally passed upon, which, if allowed, will reduce the above balance due the County to $576 82.

J. F. TEMPLE, PROTHONOTARY, IN ACCOUNT WITH THE COUNTY OF GREENE, FOR THE YEAR 1867.

DR.		CR.	
To amount of orders drawn,	$ 209 54	By services rendered,	$ 209 54

DIRECTORS OF THE HOUSE OF EMPLOYMENT AND SUPPORT OF THE POOR, IN ACCOUNT WITH THE COUNTY OF GREENE FOR THE YEAR 1867.

DR.		CR.	
To amount of orders drawn,	$ 7488 14	By vouchers admitted,	$ 7488 14

COMMISSIONERS OF GREENE COUNTY IN ACCOUNT WITH THE COUNTY OF GREENE FOR THE YEAR 1867.

Thomas Scott.

DR.		CR.	
To amount of orders drawn,	$ 288 50	By amount due at last settlement	$ 48 50
To amount yet due,	148 00	By services rendered,	388 00
Total,	$ 436 50	Total,	$ 436 50

Elias Scott,

DR.		CR.	
To amount of orders drawn,	$ 390 00	By amount due at last settlement	$ 39 00
To amount yet due,	57 00	By services rendered,	408 00
Total,	$ 447 00	Total,	447 00

J. M. Morris,

DR.		CR.	
To amount of orders drawn,	$ 245 00	By amount due at last settlement	$ 45 00
To amount yet due,	211 00	By services rendered,	411 00
Total,	$ 456 00	Total,	$ 456 00

Isaac J. Hupp.

DR.		CR.	
To amount of orders drawn,	$ 40 00	By services rendered,	$ 48 00
To amount yet due,	8 00		
Total,	$ 48 00		

HEATH JOHNS, SHERIFF, IN ACCOUNT WITH THE COUNTY OF GREENE, FOR THE YEAR 1867.

DR.		CR.	
To amount of Jury fees received,	$ 4 00	By amount due at last settlement	$ 34 00
To amount of orders drawn,	126 50	By amount of services rendered,	151 85
To amount yet due,	55 35		
Total,	$ 185 85	Total,	$ 185 85

JAMES ACKLIN, CORONER, (ACTING SHERIFF,) IN ACCOUNT WITH THE COUNTY OF GREENE, FOR THE YEAR 1867.

DR.		CR.	
To amount of orders drawn,	$ 23 40	By services rendered,	$ 23 40

We, the undersigned Auditors of Greene County, do hereby certify that we have audited the foregoing accounts and find them as above stated.

Waynesburg, January 21, 1868.

THOMAS LAIDLEY, JOHN ALLUM, A. G. CROSS, } Auditors.

Directors of the House of Employment of the Poor, in account with the County of Greene, for 1867.

Directors are chargeable as follows:

Whole amount of orders drawn,	$7478 25
Out side sources,	50 00
From January 1st to April 1st, '67, (Rinehart's time.)	2188 22
From April 1st to Jan. 1st, '68,	5088 05
Paid for McMillin of old debts,	197 00
For out door paupers,	300 00
Whole number of inmates received,	186
Present number,	60
Greatest number the current year,	83
Number of males,	27
Number of females,	33
Insane,	5
Out paupers relieved,	3
Number of whites,	58
Number of blacks,	2
Number of births,	3
Number of deaths,	3

Stock on hands, 2 horses; 1 yoke cattle; 8 cows; 2 bulls; 19 hogs; 6 sheep.

Products of Farm:

Wheat, 140 bush.; Corn, 600 bush.; Oats, 300 bush.; Buckwheat, 75 bush.; Hay, 5 tons; Potatoes, 150 bush.; Beans, 15 bush.; Cucumbers, 10 bbls.; Parsnips, 20 bush.; Cabbage, 600 heads; Onions, 20 bush.; Seed Onions, ½ bush.; Tomatoes, 60 bush.; Beets, 25 bush; Turnips, 25 bush; Molasses, 84 galls; Pork made on farm, 8000 lbs.; Butter made, 900 lbs.; Soap, 5 lbs.; Lime burnt on farm, 2500 bush. Fruit trees set out in '67, Apple, Peach, Cherry and Plumb trees, 180.

Made in the House:

Comforts, 20; Linsey, 30 yds.; Flannel, 30 yds.; Stocking yarn, 218 cuts; Stockings knit and footed, 166 pairs; Shirts, 42; Bed-ticks, 10, Pillow ticks, 6; Pillow slips, 27 pairs; Bolster slips, 23; Large dresses, 78; Small do., 36; Chemises, 48; Small do., 41; Aprons, 42; Bibs do., 16; Bonnets, 21; Shirts, 60; Small do., 30; Large pants, 37; Small do., 18; Large skirts, 27; Small do., 19; Towels, 25; Kerchiefs, 3; Caps, 10; Night-dress, 2; Drawers, 7; Large Coats, 16; Suspenders, 21 pairs; Vests, 8; Shrouds, 3.

M. BELL,
W. P. SCOTT,
HENRY MORRIS,
Directors of Poor.

2,7-10.

New Advertisements.

STATEMENT OF THE EXPENDITURES OF THE COUNTY OF GREENE FOR 1868.

Paid Grand Jurors	$ 630 62
Petit Jurors	1,668 00
Election fees	960 69
Assessors and Assistants	693 40
Exonerations allowed for Error in assessments	262 42
Exonerations allowed collectors	835 32
Constable returns	135 98
Commonwealth costs	275 40
Bridge views	3 00
Bridge Building and Repairs	5,160 40
Road Views	257 30
Freight and Commission	8 58
Court House Repairs	53 26
Jail Repairs	4 00
Guarding Jail	14 00
Constable returns	

Commissioners' Pay.

John G. Dinsmore	56 75
Thomas Scott	288 50
Elias Scott	390 00
John M. Morris	245 00
Isaac J. Hupp	40 00
Commissioners' Clerk	234 00
Boarding Prisoners and Jailors fees	183 58
Sheriff's fees	126 50
Coroner's fees	10 00
Road Damages	160 00
Fox Scalps	20 00
Sundries	29 25
Paint for Court House	29 74
Blank Books and Stationery	135 12
Auditor's fees	137 68
Auditor's Clerk's fees	105 00
State Auditor's fees	75 00
Coal for Court House and Jail	90 08
Taking care of Court House	27 75
Prothonotary's fees	68 75
Printing	220 25
Stoves for Court Room	733 26
Taking number of old bridge out of creek	93 40
Removing coal ashes from Court House	100 00
Abatement on Tax for 1867-68	10 00
Tipstaves	52 81
Court Crier	184 00
Insurance on Court House	120 00
Township line views	392 00
Coroner's Inquests	22 00
District Attorney's fees	63 83
Conveying Grand Jurors to Poor House	40 25
Postage and Stamps	11 00
House of Refuge	3 82
Interest on County Orders	153 63
Seals and Presses for County	17 32
Painting Court House	83 90
Repairing Sheriffs House	79 30
Merchandize for Prisoners	2 50
Washing for Prisoners	6 50
Cleaning out public well	1 00
Interest on Soldiers bounty	5 00
Bulletin board	24 00
Cleaning street in front of Court House	3 50
Western Penitentiary	1 90
Trees and shrubbery for Court House Yard and setting out the same	90 25
Boxing trees in front of Court House	32 50
Mercantile appraisor	16 00
Amount of orders drawn by Poor House Directors	80 00
	7,488 14
Total amount of orders issued	$23,767 12

We, the undersigned Commissioners of Greene County, do hereby certify that the above statement is correct, as to amount of orders issued in the year 1867, as appears on the Books of said Commissioners' Office.

ELIAS SCOTT,
J. M. MORRIS,
I. J. HUPP,
Commissioners.

Attest, James Hill, Clerk.

EXECUTOR'S SALE!

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE!

In pursuance of the directions contained in the last will and testament of the Rev. Barnet Whitlatch, late of Franklin township, Greene county, Pa., dec'd., the undersigned, Executor, will sell at Public Out-cry, on the premises,

ON THE 29TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1868

a valuable tract of land, situate in said township, adjoining lands of James Rhodes, William Scott, John Hoge and others, containing about

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEEN ACRES,

100 of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation. The farm is in an excellent neighborhood, convenient to roads, mills &c., and has an abundance of timber and coal of the best quality. There are on the premises a comfortable Stone Dwelling House, Frame Stable and other buildings. There are also a variety of Fruit Trees of the best quality of fruit.

TERMS OF SALE:

The land to be sold by the acre, and one-third of the purchase money to remain in the hands of the purchaser during the life of the widow of the deceased, the interest to be paid to her annually, the principal at her death to the heirs or devisees of the deceased; one-third upon the 1st of April next, when possession is to be given, and the remaining third in one year thereafter with interest from the first of April, 1868. The unpaid purchase money and interest to the widow to be secured by judgment or mortgage at the option of the Executor.

WILLIAM GORDON,
Executor of the Will of Barnet Whitlatch, dec'd.
2,5-8.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Greene County, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in Waynesburg, on Saturday

THE 22ND DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1868,

at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following property, viz: All the right, title, interest and claim of the South Western Oil Company, of, in and to a certain tract of land in Monongahela township, Greene county, Pa., containing 272 ACRES, more or less, about 100 acres cleared, adjoining lands of Edward Cleavenger, John Dunham, Heirs of E. Evans and on the East by the Monongahela river, and has erected thereon, one Brick Dwelling House, three tenant houses, Frame Barn, Frame Stable and apple orchard.

Taken in execution as the property of the South Western Oil Company, at the suit of Joseph Y. Provinse.

H. B. SILVIS,
Sheriff.

2,5.

Sales.

FOR SALE!

As the firm of John G. Fordyce & Co. is, by mutual consent dissolved, the business will be carried on by J. G. Fordyce, at Mordock's X Roads, until April 1st, 1868. I offer my entire stock at first cost, and the rent of the property for one year with the privilege of renting for a longer period. This is a desirable location for the Mercantile Business, a good

The Waynesburg Republican.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—The attention of our readers is specially directed to the following advertisements, which appear for the first time in our paper to-day.

☞Sheriff's Sale—H. Silveus.

☞Executor's Sale—Wm. Gordon.

☞Frost King—B. Brackney.

☞Receipts & Expenditures.

"My days, my weeks, my months, my years, fly rapid as the whirling spheres." Yes, and you'd better hurry up and secure a bargain in Dry Goods, Clothing, Trimmings, or something of the kind, at Frank, McGurgan's, before he sells out.

"KING FROST!"—The Curculio, Wood Borer, Locust and all other insects so destructive to Fruit Trees and Fruit, successfully prevented from committing their ravages on orchards, by Fisher's new and useful process, patented Sept. 12, 1865. Also, the premature budding of Fruit Trees and injury from Frost prevented. Mr. B Brackney, of Washington Co. is now at the Wofley House, in Waynesburg, and desires to sell the right of townships in our county. It is undoubtedly an opportunity for enterprising men to make money. Farmers, particularly, will note the great saving in Fruit, Trees, Shrubbery, etc. Any person wishing to purchase should call soon as the rights are being rapidly disposed of.

A BOQUET IN A SINGLE DROP OF FLUID.—An armful of roses might exhale a more overpowering odor than a single drop of Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus," but in freshness, delicacy, and pure, healthful fragrance, the drop would far transcend the flowers.—*Warsaw Mirror.*

A. H. M.—Arthur's Home Magazine is at hand for February. For good moral and instructive reading we commend it to every family. Published at Phila., and for sale at the Book Stores.

HEARTS are not trumps in the great game of life. Frank McGurgan's Notions and Trimmings, Clothing, Hats, Caps, etc., are chiefest among those who admire the beautiful.

INTERNAL REVENUE IN THE 24TH DISTRICT.—The following statement shows the amount of Internal Revenue Taxes collected upon the Annual, Monthly and Special lists, in the 24th Collection District of Pennsylvania, during the year 1867, and also the quantity of Distilled Spirits and Refined Oil produced, in the district, and placed in bond during the same period:

LAWRENCE COUNTY.

Annual Income List.....	$7,779 16
" Special Tax List,.....	4,995 00
Special Annual Tax List,.....	1,340 00
Monthly Tax List,...	47,531 42
	61,645 58
Whisky produced and placed in bond, 5,241 gallons, $2,00,.....	10,482 00
Total revenue in Lawrence count,.	72,127 58

BEAVER COUNTY.

Annual Income List, ...	$12,877 66
" Special Tax List,.....	6,220 00
Special Annual Tax List,.....	580 00
Monthly Tax List,.....	26,192 35
	45,870 01
Whisky produced and placed in bond, 3,001 gallons, $2,00,....	6,008,00
Refined oil, do do 465,900, 20,	93,180 00
Total Revenue in Beaver county,.	145,058 01

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Annual Income List.....	$14,012 55
" Special Tax List,.....	7,12 00
Special Annual Tax List,.....	4,3?3 94
Monthly Tax List,.....	40,0?9 94
	47,327,04
Whisky produced and put in bond, 65,358 52 gallons, $2,00,	131,358 54
Total Revenue in Washington co.	197,449 97

GREENE COUNTY.

Annual Income List.....	$2,651 32
" Special Tax List,.....	3,965 00
Special Annual Tax List,.....	1,016 10
Monthly Tax List,.....	37,684 62
	45,327 04
Whisky produced and placed in bond 213,913 95 gallons, $2,00,	427,827 90
Total Revenue in Greene county,.	473,154 94
Total taxes assessed and dutiable productions in the district amount to,.....	$887,790 50

There were some 23,369 gallons of Refined Oil produced, which is not embraced in the foregoing statement. That quantity was not bonded, the taxes having been assessed at the refinery. The bonded oil was transported in bond to eastern districts generally, where the taxes are paid upon its withdrawal.

The larger portion of the whiskey produced, was transported in bond, principally to Baltimore, the taxes upon which remain unpaid until it is withdrawn.

Oil and whisky are re-inspected at their withdrawal, and a credit allowed for leakage. This item is a pretty large one, and the revenue is reduced accordingly.

During the past year the oil refineries in operation were, one in Lawrence county, and three in Beaver county.

The Distilleries in operation were: three in Lawrence county, two in Beaver county, twelve in Washington county and fourteen in Greene county, making 31 in the District, producing 287,515 47 gallons.

The Messrs. Gray of Gray's Landing, in Greene county, produced 143,895 1 gallons of whisky during the year, the taxes upon which amount to $287,790 20

There are other sources from which revenue is derived—fines, forfeitures and penalties for the non-payment of taxes. In this District they do not constitute any considerable portion of the revenues collected.

There are sometimes pretty large deductions from the amount of assessed revenue by abatements allowed the Collector for uncollectible taxes, by the remission of taxes improperly assessed and by the refunding of taxes improperly paid.—*Reports of Collector Ruple.*

"WHILE THE LAMP HOLDS OUT TO BURN" there is a chance for restoration of health. If therefore, the constitution has been weakened by disease or excess—the nerves shattered—the stomach weakened—the appetite gone, and all the world appears gloomy—pour some fresh oil into your lamp, in the shape of Plantation Bitters, which will make the flame of life again burn brightly, and illuminate a once wretched existence. For ladies it is an elegant and gentle stimulant, exactly such as they require. Many families will not be without it. It has an immense sale throughout the world.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne and at half the price

COMPLAINTS come to us of the failure to receive the REPUBLICAN by subscribers at New Freeport and other offices in the county. It is alleged they are allowed to be opened and read, or thrown carelessly aside and lost, by parties who have no right to handle mail matter. This is not the first time such word has reached us. We can inform our subscribers that the paper is mailed regularly each week and if it fails to reach them it is through gross negligence of post office officials. For which they are amenable to the law and should suffer its penalties. If any subscriber can make out a clear case against such official, substantiated by facts, we will have the offender brought to justice.

ARE you going to the great race at Waynesburg? What race? Why, the human race, of course! You are not posted or you would know that everybody in the county are making their miles in 2:40 to see who will get the first choice of those custom made Boots and Shoes that M. C & H. Bell are selling so very low for cash, and warranting every pair.

A WORTHY ACT.—Mr. Amos Enochs, of our borough, last week presented the building committee of the C. P. Church, a check for the handsome sum of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, to be appropriated to the erection of the proposed new church. This commendable act will redound to the lasting honor of the gentleman "The good deeds men do live after them!"

STORE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—B. F. Baily, at Garrard's Fort, this county, offers at private sale his valuable Store Property. Any person wanting property of this kind will do well by calling upon Mr. Baily soon, as this is one of the best locations in the county. 1, 22-3t.

DANGEROUS.—We call the attention of the Town Council (as ours has frequently been directed to it by the public) to the exposed condition of the cellar near the corner of Main and Washington Sts. It is a pitfall for the pedestrian that might be productive of fearful consequences and should be immediately covered.

SELLING LOW.—A lot of corn shellers, sleigh-soles and sleigh-bells, just received and for sale low for cash, at T. Braden & Co's.

MUSHROOM PERFUMES.—Of the swarm of interior perfumes got up to compete with Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus," scarcely even the memory remains. They are literally forgotten, while the sales of that *ne plus ultra* of all fragrance constantly increases.—*Winsted Herald.*

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING ON SUNDAY.—We have heard the Rev. C. F. Claughton, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, *South*, preach a condensed re-production of all the sermons he ever preached in his life, (to use his own words). Judging him by his effort of Sunday last we are prepared to say that he never did much good in the world in a spiritual way. The text was: "I am not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ; for it is the power of God unto salvation, to those who believe etc." His argument, if such it may be called went to prove that the kingdom of Christ "was not of this earth." That the salvation of man was to be worked out by spiritual means alone without the aid of secular power. This accounts we presume, for the "divinity of slavery" and the grand part it is to play, or rather see to, in the consummation of Divine will. And hence the objection in the South to any interference with the "institution." Construe the saying of Christ in a strictly literal sense and what would the office of religion be among men? But, we do not propose to discuss theology as there would, no doubt be as wide a difference between us as in politics. The parallel between himself and Paul in his fearless advocacy of the cause of Christ was good. Paul wrote to the Romans, he came in person. "Do unto others as you would that they should do unto you" was acknowledged to be a "nice point" and one upon which he was careful not to dilate, further than to reprimand what he thought an unfavorable feeling against him before he was heard. We should like to have heard him further upon this "nice point" but his christian spirit forbore. In fact the sermon was conservative in the extreme, with a free and liberal ground whereon to base his principles and a striking contradistinction between the sayings and doings of the sect and people he represents.

As we have intimated we would differ with the Rev. Claughton in religion and politics. But, for all that we are partial to his right to be heard. We may be censured for what we have said concerning him, but not justly when it is considered that all, and more, too was invited. Why was the meeting in the Court House when there are churches in our place, and clergymen, that profess the same politics of Rev. Caughton? Why the absence of anything that would give it the semblance of an assemblage for worshipping Christ? The matter was in the hands of Democratic politicians and no one assisted the reverend gentleman in the pulpit. Flocks of Democrats came in from the country as to a political gathering and men attended whose ears are not accustomed to hear the word of God. But for the women present it would have been considered a political meeting, as much so as if the most rapacious Copperhead of our acquaintance had filled the chair—with the *slight* differences of Methodist hymns, prayer, etc. We ask, why all this unless to invite comment? The Rev. Claughton, certainly knows, if not, we would have him, that we of the North differ from the South in the fact that here men are not ostracised for opinion's sake. It would certainly appear better if he would associate with men of his own calling, or brother laymen. If he does not preach political sermons he shouldn't "hang out the sign." Thus deceived we expected to hear him gibbet himself with his own arguments, but he was wary enough to forebear the risk. Let the gentleman keep in mind the old adage that "evil communications corrupt good manners" and morals; let him introduce himself to the people through the proper channels and he may be assured that he will be heard with due allowance for the many heresys of his doctrine. If not his motives and sincerity will be questioned, from the very reason that the people will think his politics and religion won't mix and therefore neither will be acceptable. There is a portion of our citizens that will object, at all times, to Democratic Mass Meetings on Sunday, whether for the furtherance of Southern missionary projects or the interests of their party.

Dr. Payson's counsel to a minister was, "paint Jesus Christ upon your canvas, and then hold Him up to the people, but so hold Him up, that not even your little finger can be seen"

PAY UP.—All persons knowing themselves indebted to the firm of T. Braden & Co., will please to call immediately and square up their account. The books of the firm must be closed. T. BRADEN & Co.

1; 22-3t.

MEMORIAL OF RESPECT.—WHEREAS, It having pleased Almighty God to remove from us by death, S. H. Milligan, a worthy member of the Philomathean Literary Society, of Waynesburg College, whose memory we cherish with feelings of true respect and love, alike for his talent, purity, and christian integrity, who though dead liveth by his pure life in all our hearts, admonishing us, also, to be ready for the day of the Lord so cometh as a thief in the night. Therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the P. L. Society, by his death have lost an estimable member and true friend, yet we trust that our loss is his eternal gain.

Relolved, That we truly and deeply sympathize with the friends of the deceased in their bereavement.

Resolved, That the Society hall be draped in mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in each of the County papers and in the Cumberland Presbyterian and that a copy of the same be sent to the parents of the deceased.

W. A. FREELAND,
S. L. MESTREZAT, } Committee.
S. D. ACHE,

Waynesburg Pa. Feb. 1st.

Oh, woman, loveliest of created beings! to thy virtue we give love, to thy beauty admiration and to thy hoops the whole pavement.

WE acknowledge the receipt of Miner's Almanac, for '68, from our friends of the firm of Stanley & Sickelsmith, at Garrard's Fort. They demonstrate their shrewdness in distributing these pamphlets gratis, with their advertisement on the back. We know whereof we speak, when we say the firm named enjoys a reputation and business patronage second to none in the county. It is only a matter of surprise to us that they don't make it generally known by advertising in the REPUBLICAN.

THE Phrenological Journal, for February is full of interest and entertainment. There is no periodical better suited to every taste. Get it at the Book Stores or of Fowler & Wells pub. N. Y. city.

LOOK YE!—The selling off of the entire stock of Dry Goods, at cost, of Jno. G. Fordyce, & Co., at Mordock's X Roads, is the opportunity for getting bargains. They are being rapidly disposed of and to secure a "good thing" you must call soon, See advertisement.

Married.

NOTICES *of Marriages and Deaths inserted free but all Tributes of Respect and Obituaries charged eight cents a line. The money must be advanced to secure their insertion.*

HAMMOND—ADAMS—On the 8th, of Jan. at Canonsburg, by Rev. D. A. Pearce, Mr. George T. Hammond, jr., of Washington, to Miss Mary L. Adams, of Waynesburg.

May the sea be a placid lake for them in their voyage of life and not "a wave of trouble roll across their peaceful breasts!"

BEATTY—BURK—At the house of Robt. Hamilton in Hookstown, on Jan. 22, 1868, by Simon Rinehart, Esq., Mr. Thomas Beatty, of W. Va. and Miss Nancy Burk, of Franklin tp. this county.

Died.

POLLOCK—December 12th, 1867, Mary M., daughter of John and Malissa Pollock, of Morgan Township, Greene County, Pa., aged 9 years and 5 months.

Markets.

WAYNESBURG MARKET.

WAYNESBURG, Jan. 28, 1868.

Corrected Weekly for the REPUBLICAN.

PRODUCE.	
Butter (fresh roll,) ₱ lb.....	35
Eggs ₱ doz.....	20
Potatoes ₱ bush.....	1 50
Lard ₱ lb.....	10
Tallow ₱ lb.....	12½
Country Soap ₱ lb.....	06
Dried Apples ₱ lb.....	6c
FLOUR AND GRAIN.	
Flour ₱ bbl.....	13 00
Wheat ₱ bush.....	2,40
Rye ₱ bush.....	1 10@1 15
Corn ₱ bush.....	75
Corn Meal ₱ bush.....	80
GROCERIES.	
Coffee ₱ lb.....	28@30
Tea ₱ lb.....	1 80@2 00
Brown Sugar ₱ lb.....	15
Refined Sugar ₱ lb.....	20
Syrup ₱ gal.....	60
Molasses (N. Orleans,).....	1 20
Sorghum ₱ gal.....	1 00
Salt ₱ bbl.....	3 00
Rice ₱ lb.....	15

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

SATURDAY, February 1, 1868.

The tone of the market seems to be gradually improving, and merchants are looking forward and anticipating a good spring trade. During the week there has been little or no variation in prices.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale prices:

GRAIN AND FLOUR.	
Wheat, Penn'a. and Ohio, Winter Red	$2 60@2 65
Rye ₱ bush.....	1 35@1 40
Oats ₱ bush.....	61@62c
Corn ₱ bush.....	100@105
Spring Wheat Flour.....	11 00@11 25
Winter Wheat.....	12 00@12 50
PROVISIONS.	
Shoulders.....	12½c
Sugar Cured Hams.....	16c
Lard.....	14@15c
Potatoes, ₱ bush.....	105
Apples ₱ bbl.....	4 50@5 00
Cheese.....	17@18
Eggs ₱ doz.....	20
Butter.....	30@35
Dressed Hogs.....	9@9½

THE bill repealing the charter of the Connellsville Railroad was struck from the statute books of the State on Thursday last, without discussion in either House. As the Balt. & Ohio Road have about two millions surplus capital and are the *bona fide* owners of the road, its early completion to a point of connection with the same is anticipated. The signs are hopeful for the passage of a general Railroad Bill, and, of course, the interests of Western Counties brighten in proportion. If the Supreme Court can have such influence upon our legislators, why is it that the voice of the People is not more potent?

By a recent decision of the Court of Claims, the members of the following Pennsylvania regiments are entitled to $100 bounty: 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th and 71st; also, all persons who enlisted between April 15th and July 22d, 1861, and were discharged upon surgeons' certificates of disability and received no bounty.

Maine, as a State, is the first to instruct her Republican delegates to the national convention, in favor of Grant for President.

THE OPENING VICTORY OF THE CAMPAIGN!

CONGRESS SUSTAINED.

COPPERHEADISM REBUKED.

Gen'l. John Beatty, the Republican candidate for Congress in the VIIIth District of Ohio (to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Hamilton,) was on the 27 ult., elected by *over one thousand majority*. Last November, adds the *Tribune*, Gen. Hays had only 246 majority in the district. The result is especially gratifying and auspicious from the fact that the Democracy threw their whole power, with Andrew Johnson at their head, into this *first election* in 1868; that they did their utmost to get one fact to sustain their noisy clamor about Congress being repudiated by the people. Here was a test case; it was Congress *versus* Johnson; a Congressman was to be chosen; the district was to say the least very close, and needed but the change of two votes in a hundred from last October to give them the coveted victory. They canvassed the district with great spirit; their new Senator (Mr. Thurman) led the long list of speakers, among whom was *not* Vallandigham. That they confidently looked for victory was shown by the outgivings of their leading presses.

That "great Democratic reaction," which set in last summer and fall, and which, as we are told every day, the present course of Congress is sure to strengthen, received a bad set back. A Republican gain of over seven hundred votes in a single district, since, last October, is a kind of reaction which applied to the whole State of twenty-one Congressional districts, would give a Republican majority of some eighteen thousand. We are afraid this is not the kind of encourgement the secession Democracy expected. Their boasted reaction has come suddenly to grief. If Stanton's reinstatement, Grant's horrible treachery, the Jocobin doings of Congress, and the growing impudence of the reconstructed freedmen down South, can do no more than this to help along the great and glorious rebel cause, then hadn't the interrified better try another tack?

TAXES DUE THE STATE.—Allegheny County is indebted to the State in the sum of $27,542 03, taxes due and unpaid. Of our neighboring counties, Armstrong owes $6,096 74; Cambria, $6,821 24; Clarion, $4,860 98; Erie, $17,958 40; Fayette, $9,914 50; Greene, $6,790 59; Indiana, $3,213 14; Lawrence, $3,951 21; Mercer, $2,825 31; Somerset, $3,862 66; Venango, $2,812 78; Washington, $748 72; Westmoreland, $12,736 36. The only counties which have paid their liabilities to the State are Beaver, Blair, Butler, Centre, Crawford, Delaware, McKean and Montgomery. The total amount due the State is $664,886 19.

A GREAT pressure will soon be made to carry out the expansion policy—to increase by many millions, the volume of currency. Speculators are the head of this movement, and those speculators are Democrats who would break the plighted faith of the nation, ruin the credit of the country, and plunge us into anarchy—all for dollars and cents and lust for power!

WE are glad to know that we furnished the *as*-tute editors of the *Genius of Liberty* the material for an item last week. They need brains and as they are willing to use ours we won't object if they only report progress in common sense.

THE Republican State Convention will meet in Philadelphia on the 11th of March, to elect delegates to the Chicago National Convention assembling 20 of May, prox.

A Horrible Outrage.

A teacher of a colored school in Breckinridge county, Kentucky, proposed to have a concert and exhibition on Christmas Eve. She was warned that it would not be permitted, but still went on with her preparations. The exhibition was finally held in one of the colored churches, which was packed with the friends of the school and children. Within a few minutes after the exercises closed, but not until the people had left, the church was blown to pieces by the explosion of a keg of powder that had been placed under the platform on which the children were seated, and probably touched off with a slow match. An explosion during the exhibition would probably have destroyed the entire audience.

Special Notices.

To Consumptives.—The REV. EDWARD A. WILSON will send (free of charge) to all who desire it, the prescription with the directions for making and using the simple remedy by which he was cured of a lung affection and that dread disease Consumption. His only object is to benefit the afflicted and he hopes every sufferer will try this prescription, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
No. 165 South Second St. Williamsburg New York.
6;5,'67-1ych9-18

Information.—Information guaranteed to produce a luxuriant growth of hair upon a bald head or beardless face, also a receipe for the removal of Pimples, Blotches, Eruptions, etc., on the skin, leaving the same soft, clear, and beautiful, can be obtained without charge by addressing THOS. F. CHAPMAN, CHEMIST,
6;5,'67-1ych9;13 24 Broadway, New York.

Special Notices.

☞Colgate & Co's.

GERMAN

ERASIVE SOAP

is manufactured from PURE MATERIALS, and may be considered the STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE. For sale by all Groceries. 6;5-1y.

☞The Healing Pool, and House of Mercy.—Howard Association Reports for Young Men, on the crime of solitude, and the errors, abuses and diseases which destroy the manly powers, and create impediments to marriage, with sure means of relief. Sent in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. Address DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. 6;5-1y

☞Errors of Youth.—A gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, and receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence JOHN OGDEN,
6;5-1y 42 Cedar St., New York.

COPPER AND TINWARE ESTABLISHMENT IN WAYNESBURG, PA.

DON'T THROW MONEY AWAY, BUT USE IT TO BUY CHEAP AND USEFUL STOVES OF

W. H. HELPHENSTINE,

They have the handsomest and neatest pattern of

COOKING, HEATING, AND PARLOR STOVES!

in use. Call and examine the different patterns before you purchase elsewhere. They have the ROSEDALE, for wood or coal, three sizes; and the Perfection, for wood, three sizes. They are the best Stoves in use.

Don't let the women scold any longer, but get them what they need.

They manufacture

TIN, COPPER AND SHEET IRON WARE!

of all kinds. Everything in our line will be attended to promptly; send in your orders soon, for I will sell cheap for cash or country produce.

SPOUTING AND ROOFING!

done to order on the shortest notice, at the old stand south of the Sheriff's House, Waynesburg, Pa. W. H. HELPHENSTINE.
1;29-6m

MEDICAL.

DR. WHITTLESY.

DR. F. WHITTLESY, Physician for Chronic Diseases, has a permanent office in Washington, Pennsylvania, where he has been engaged for the past twelve years in the successful treatment of all

DISEASES OF A CHRONIC NATURE

The Doctor might present a volume of certificates of cures, complimentary notices, &c., but the most satisfactory testimonial will be given the public in a trial of his skill. Dr. W. devotes exclusive attention to Chronic Ailments, in which his practice has been uniformly successful, effecting cures in many cases that have baffled all other systems of treatment.

Paralysis, Rheumatism, Bronchitis, Catarrah, Deafness, Diseases of the Spine, Stomach, Heart, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Lungs, Female Diseases, General Debility, &c., &c.,

Are all promptly and permanently cured by the Doctor's system of treatment. During the past few years, the Doctor has registered hundreds of cures to which he will be pleased to give those references who may call upon him. He invites all afflicted with any form of Chronic disease and having failed to obtain relief, to

GIVE HIS MEDICINES A TRIAL.

His principal agents are selected entirely from the Vegetable Kingdom, and these are so combined as to equalize the vital forces of the body and thereby restore it to perfect health. The Doctor has been especially successful in the treatment of all

FEMALE DISEASES.

Women by the score fall victims to maladies peculiar to their sex, many of whom might be saved from lives of wretchedness and premature graves by applying in time to Dr. W. The remedies employed in the practice of Dr. W. are manufactured exclusively by him from his own Medical Laboratory and are always pure in quality and specific in effect. Dr. W. diagnoses disease by means of the Urine, the only infallible test of disease, never failing to discover its nature, locality and curability, thus enabling him to employ a

RATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CURATIVE TREATMENT.

Of the absolute certainty of his mode of diagnosis he can satisfy every patient who gives him a trial, from the urine alone he will tell accurately all that can be known of any disease. In the examination of this secretion, he employs physical, chemical and microscopical tests. No case being presented in which one of these tests is not sufficient to an accurate diagnoses. The Doctor does not claim to be a "cure all," nor yet "the right arm of the Almighty stretched forth to save the world from premature dissolution," but he does profess from scientific acquirements and

YEARS OF EXPERIENCE,

Devoted exclusively to the treatment of chronic ills, with his infallible tests of disease, to be able to relieve and permanently cure all those cases which are not already beyond the reach of remedies.

OFFICE

CORNER OF MAIN & CHESTNUT STS.,

OPPOSITE THE MANSION HOUSE

WASHINGTON, PA.

CONSULTATIONS

FREE AND CONFIDENTIAL.

2;1-tf. F. WHITTLESY.

WAYNESBURG MARBLE AND STONE WORKS.

SAYERS & RINEHART.

Still continue to carry on the Marble and Stone cutting business at their long established stand immediate east of the Public Square, between High and Greene streets, Waynesburg, Pa.

This establishment has been in constant operation since 1839, and the long experience and energy of the proprietors, linked with the exercise of sound judgment and good taste, have won for them a wide spread and enviable reputation. An extensive stock of the various varieties of the best marble kept constantly on hand. Special attention paid to polishing, pressing, carving and engraving.

All orders promptly filled. 6;23'66-tf.

Clothing.

GREAT BARGAINS!

N. CLARK & SON

Are now offering their splendid stock of

OVER COATS AT COST.

No one wishing an over coat, should fail to take advantage of this opportunity. Also, anything else in their line at the

MEREST TRIFLE ABOVE COST!

In order to make room for their

SPRING STOCK!

All our goods are new and fresh and of the best styles, and were bought in the most favorable time in the Fall.

JUST OPPOSITE DAY'S BOOK STORE.

☞ N. B. ☜

All persons knowing themselves indebted either by book account or note, will please call and settle and save cost.
10;30-tf.

THE LATEST SENSATION!

TELEGRAPHIC!

The President has not yet been Impeached, but

A. J. SOWERS

Has purchased an immense stock of

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING!

OVERCOATS,
PANTS,
VESTS,
HATS,
CAPS,
ETC., ETC.,

of the latest style and best workmanship. A choice stock of

NOTIONS!

Hosiery,
Collars,
Handkerchiefs,
Neck Ties,
Suspenders, etc.,

also on hand, which will be sold at astonishingly

LOW PRICES!

Call and see him before you buy elsewhere. He invariably satisfies all

WHO WISH TO PURCHASE!

Room in Allison's building, Waynesburg, Pa.
A. J. SOWERS.
10;2-3m

BEAUTIFUL DISPLAY!

DRY GOODS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, &c.,

AT

EVANS' ESTABLISHMENT.

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT

OF

EVERYTHING IN THE LINE!

Wishing to close out for the Fall trade, he offers his goods at astonishing low rates for cash. The stock is as late as the latest and the best in market.

Minor's Building, opposite the Greene House.
6;24-3m L. K. EVANS.

Miscellaneous.

GIFTS FOR THE MILLION!

A HUGE STOCK,

BOUGHT EXPRESSLY FOR THE FESTIVE DAYS AHEAD, AT

ISAAC HOOPER'S

GROCERY AND CONFECTIONERY!

Mr. Hooper would still have his friends and patrons bear in mind, that he continues in the Grocery and Confectionery trade at his usual place of doing business, and that he has just received

A FRESH SUPPLY

of the best quality of all articles in his line.

TOYS—NOTIONS, and a great variety of useful articles always on hand.

REFRESHMENTS.

In connection with the above, Mr. Hooper keeps a Restaurant, where

DELICIOUS OYSTERS!

With all the "et ceteras," are served at reasonable rates.

The most attractive and most popular resort in town.
6;14'66-1y.

GEORGE C. STURGISS, Attorney at Law. JOHN C. WAGNER Notary Public.

STURGISS & WAGNER,

UNITED STATES CLAIM AND GENERAL COLLECTING AGENTS.

☞For the adjustment of CLAIMS, of all kinds against the United States, such as

PENSIONS, INCREASE OF PENSIONS, BOUNTY, $100 EXTRA BOUNTY,

and those of any other class call on or write to the Military and Naval Agency of STURGISS & WAGNER,
Walnut St., 1 door below Hagans' corner, (Up Stairs,)
8;21,'67-6m MORGANTOWN, W. VA.

CLIMAX! CLIMAX!!

Page's Climax Salve, a Family blessing for 25 cents.

It heals without a scar. No family should be without it.

We warrant it to cure Scrofula Sores, Salt Rheum, Chilblains, Tetter, Pimples, and all Eruptions of the Skin. For Sore Breast or Nipples, Cuts, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Chapped Hands, &c., it makes a perfect cure.

It has been used over fifteen years, without one failure.

It has no parallel—having perfectly eradicated disease and healed after all other remedies had failed. It is a compound of Arnica with many other Extracts and Balsams, and put up in larger boxes for the same price than any other Ointment.

Sold by Druggists everywhere. White & Howland, Proprietors, 121 Liberty Street, New York.

Legal Advertisements.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE:

That on the 9th day of January, A. D., 1868, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the Estate of THOMAS H. RUTH of Carmichaels in the County of Greene and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by Law; that a meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their Debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his Estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Court House, in Waynesburg, Greene county, Pennsylvania, before Joseph B. Donley, Register, on the 9th day of February, A. D., 1868, at 10 o'clock, P. M.
THOMAS A. ROWLEY,
1;22-4t U. S. Marshal.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE:

That on the **31st day of December, A. D., 1867,** a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the Estate of Lewis W. Jones of Waynesburg, in the county of Greene, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by Law; that a meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their Debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his Estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Court House, in Waynesburg, Greene county, Pennsylvania, before Joseph B. Donley, Register, on the 15TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock, p. m. THOMAS A. ROWLEY,
1;8-4t U. S. Marshal.

COURT OF APPEALS:

Notice is hereby given to the Tax-payers of Greene county that the Court of Appeals for the several townships of said county will be held at the following times and places, to hear appeals from the assessments made by the Township Assessors.

In Marion township, on Tuesday, February 4th, at the Commissioners' Office, in Waynesburg.
In Washington township, Wednesday, Feb. 5th, at the house of David Clayton.
In Morgan township, Thursday, Feb. 6th, at the house of Morgan Bell.
In Jefferson township, Friday, February 7th, at the house of Wm. Kelley.
Cumberland township and Carmichaels Borough, February 8th, at the House of Henry Jennings, in Carmichaels Bor
Greene township, February 10th, at the house of Jeremiah Stewart.
Monongahela township, February 11th, at the house of William Mestrezatt.
Dunkard township, February 12th, at the house of C. A. Garrard.
Perry township, February 13th, at the house of William Burris.
Wayne township, February 14th, at the house of Jesse Phillips.
Gilmore township, February 15th, at the house of Enoch Hennen.
Springhill township, February 17th at the house Stephen White.
Aleppo township, February 18th, at the house of Augustus Miller.
Richhill township, February 19th at the house of Marjary Bryan, Jacksonville.
Morris township, February 20th, at the house of James Adamson, Nineveh.
Jackson township, February 21st, at the house of P. M. Grimes.
Centre township, February 22nd, at the house of Rinehart Church.
Franklin township, February 24th, at the house of M. S. Greene.
Whiteley township, February 25th, at the house of Gilman Hickman.

ELIAS SCOTT, }
J. M. MORRIS, } Com's.
ISAAC J. HUPP, }
1;15,'68-3t.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENN'A.

IN THE MATTER OF WENMAN WADE, A BANKRUPT IN BANKRUPTCY.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Wenman Wade, of Perry township, Greene county, Pa., within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.
D. R. P. HUSS, Att'y. at Law,
1;15,'68-3t Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENN'A.

IN THE MATTER OF OTHO WADE, A BANKRUPT IN BANKRUPTCY.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Otho Wade, of Perry township, Greene county, Pa., within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District. D. R. P. HUSS, Att'y. at Law,
1;15,'68-3t Assignee.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE!

GREENE COUNTY, ss.

In the matter of the settlement of the account of L. K. Evans, administrator on the estate of Ephraim C. Alexander, dec'd.

And now to wit: December 18, 1867, the Court appointed D. R. P. Huss, Esq., auditor, to distribute the funds in the hands of the accountant and make report, &c. By the Court.

ATTEST,
J. F. TEMPLE, Clerk.

All persons interested are hereby notified that I will attend to the duties of the above appointment, at my office, in Waynesburg, on MONDAY, the 10th day of February, A. D., 1868.
D. R. P. HUSS,
1;8-4d Auditor.

Miscellaneous.

WOULD YOU KNOW

WHERE TO BUY

CHEAP GROCERIES?

JOHN H. PENN,

IN THE WEST END OF BRADEN'S BUILDING,

Has opened and will keep constantly on hand the choicest qualities of

TOYS,
CIGARS,
NOTIONS,
TOBACCOS,
CONFECTIONERY,
FAMILY GROCERIES,

etc., etc. His late stock purchased for the

H O L I D A Y S !

challenges admiration as well as competition!

FLOUR KEPT AND SOLD AT RULING RATES!

His prices are inducements to buyers. Be sure to drop in on your "grand round" for family necessities. Remember the place.

MAIN STREET, WAYNESBURG, PA.

5212-3m JNO. H. PENN.

THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL FOR

1868,

DAILY AND WEEKLY,

A PAPER FOR THE BUSINESS COMMUNITY AND HOUSEHOLD.

PRESIDENTIAL YEAR---NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

It is unnecessary to occupy time or space in setting forth the character of the "Commercial." Its standing as the leading newspaper in Pennsylvania—although the most recently established of the first class papers of the country—is already secured. At no time an experiment, it has steadily grown in circulation, strength and patronage, until it has become recognized everywhere not only as the leading journal in this State, but the favorite with the reading public in a large part of Ohio, West Virginia and even beyond their borders. It employs the telegraph on a scale equalled only by the great papers of the larger cities. As a COMMERCIAL PAPER it has a recognized standing at home and abroad, and is read by the most intelligent of all classes, among whom it exerts an influence second to no other in the State. Its MARKET REPORTS are carefully prepared to be important to parties, and we employ every means to insure completeness and reliability.

Republican in politics, the "Commercial" does not scruple to be independent and criticise freely the leading men of the party. Adhering firmly to the fundamental principles of that party, it believes success is most surely achieved by freely discussing propositions and measures, with the view of assisting the reader to arrive at correct conclusions.

Entering, as we now are, on the Presidential year, a preference for GEN. GRANT FOR THE PRESIDENCY has already been expressed. In this respect the "Commercial" was one of the first to take a decided stand; and it has the satisfaction of having already seen its favorite the accepted of the great majority of the Republican party.

In state affairs the "Commercial" is the unflinching advocate of a FREE RAILROAD LAW and a liberal system of improvements for the development of the vast resources of our State, whereby she will be enriched and the welfare of her citizens advanced.

Our aim from the first has been to make the "Commercial" second to none as a general newspaper. We leave nothing untried to accomplish this object. So well have we redeemed our promises, that we deem it useless to make new ones in this or any other particular.

TERMS OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL.

Daily Subscribers, (per year),.....$10 00
Delivered by Carrier, (per week),..... 25
Single Copies..... 5

THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

Is a large 86 column newspaper, containing few advertisements, its ample columns contain a full compendium of the news of the week, the leading editorials from the Daily, and all the foreign and home markets carefully reported and corrected expressly for the WEEKLY up to the date of each issue. It is emphatically a Family Newspaper.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION, IN ADVANCE.

One Copy, one year,.....$2 00
One Copy, six months,..... 1 00
In Clubs of twenty,..... 1 00

Office, Commercial Building, No. 75 Fifth street. Address,
COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

IMPORTANT TO

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS!

WAYNESBURG STEAM PLANING MILL.

It gives us pleasure to announce to the public the completion of this work and the readiness of the proprietors to

RECEIVE ORDERS!

AND

MAKE CONTRACTS!

The best improved machinery is used. Planing, Ploughing and Grooving, Sash and Door Making, Pannelling, Ripping, moulding &c. rapidly and skilfully executed. Ruling prices paid for

ALL KINDS OF LUMBER!

They are also prepared to do all kinds of Carpenter Work, with the utmost promptness, and in the most substantial manner.

They respectfully solicit a share of public patronage, and flatter themselves that they will in all cases be able to

GIVE ENTIRE SATISFACTION!

All orders promptly attended to.

BRADEN, WALTON & SAYERS.

8:11-tf Waynesburg, Pa.

GROVESTEEN'S PIANOS,

GROVESTEEN'S PIANOS,

GROVESTEEN'S PIANOS,

490 Broadway, New York,

490 Broadway, New York,

490 Broadway New York,

Are unrivalled for DURABILITY, POWER and EVENNESS OF TONE. They are fast becoming the favorite over all others, with Musicians, Amateurs, and all lovers of GOOD MUSIC. They are warranted in every respect. Prices one-third lower than other first-class makers Send for Circular. GROVESTEEN & CO.,
9:23-3mos. 490 Broadway, N. Y.

I. O. OF O. F.

WAYNESBURG LODGE, NO. 169.

Hall in Ganear's Building, east Main Street, Waynesburg, Pa. Time, Tuesday evening, each week. dh.

I. O. OF O. F.

WAYNESBURG ENCAMPMENT, NO. 419.

Hall in Ganear's Building, east Main Street, Waynesburg, Pa. First and second Fridays of each month. dh.

Business Cards.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

OF WAYNESBURG

Opens.....6 o'clock A M.
Closes.....3 o'clock P M.
DISCOUNT DAY.....TUESDAYS.
D. BONER, Pres't. J. C. FLENNIKEN,

GEO. S. JEFFERY,

NOTARY PUBLIC.

All business pertaining to the office attended to promptly. Office with P. & A. Telegraph Co., east of the Court House.
May 16, '66-1y.

E. M. SAYERS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

In addition to other business will attend to all cases in Bankruptcy that may be entrusted to his care. Office, opposite Drug Store of G. W. Roberts & Co.

SHERMAN HOUSE,

JUST OPENED BY

THOMAS BRADLEY.

Positively the most complete Hotel in our town. Everything combined to furnish the best accommodation ever yet offered to the public.

Meals furnished at all hours, table provided with the best of the season.

Travellers and those desirous of refreshment will do well to call. "Tom" still retains his old reputation of an accommodating gentleman, and hospitable landlord. House, the one formerly occupied by the "Messenger" Office. 5:8:66-1y.

WM. BAILEY,

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE.

Keeps on hand always a choice and select assortment of Watches and Jewelry. Repairing done at the lowest rates. 5:1:67-1y.

LEWIS DAY,

DEALER IN BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

Wall Paper, Window Paper, &c. Sunday School Books of all kinds constantly on hand, room in Mrs. Rush's building, formerly occupied by Cotterell & Taylor, Waynesburg, Pa.
May 9, '66-1y.

WM. T. WEIR, JR.,

SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKER,

(IN WILSON'S BUILDING, MAIN ST.)

Saddles, Bridles, Harness kept on hand and made to order. Work done in the best style, and at reasonable rates.

☞ Repairing a specialty on short notice.

Farmer friends go look at his stock. 4:24-1y.

JOHN H. HOFFMAN,

MORGANTOWN, WEST VIRGINIA.

ATTORNEY FOR COLLECTING

PENSIONS, BOUNTIES, ARREARS OF PAY,

AND ALL MILITARY CLAIMS.

Having had 17 years experience in prosecuting such claims, I have become familiar with the various laws—and the large amount of record evidence in my possession enables me to be very successful in prosecuting suspended claims, and in many instances have proved successful when the claimant had long given them up in despair. No matter how difficult the claim so it is just. 8:28-1y.

ROBERT DOUGHERTY,

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER, WAYNESBURG, PA.

Respectfully gives notice that he has located in Waynesburg, Pa., where he intends to manufacture

CARRIAGES

Of every description. From his experience in the business he feels confident that his work, in style, finish and durability, will give entire satisfaction. It is his determination to purchase the best material in market, and employ none but competent workmen.

☞ All work warranted for one year. 5:8:66-tf

DENTISTRY.

I have located in Waynesburg, and am occupying the late residence of Dr. S. S. Patton. Having taken great pains to become thoroughly acquainted with both the theory and practice of Dentistry, and having had an experience of seven years in the profession, I feel warranted in saying that my patients shall have no cause to complain of inferior operations. Extraction will be rendered painless, when desired, by the administration of "Laughing gas" or other anesthetics. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted as represented. I will be at home WITHOUT FAIL from the fifteenth to the thirtieth of every month. JOS. S. HUFFMAN.
6:12-tf

MARBLE WORKS,

SUMMERSGILL & BRO.

(JEWELL'S OLD STAND, UPPER END OF TOWN.)

The public are respectfully informed that Summersgill & Bro. have just received a large stock of all kinds of

MARBLE WORK!

Such as Grave Stones, Monuments, Mantle Work, &c. We are prepared to furnish work at reasonable terms on short notice. Call and examine our stock, styles, and prices, before purchasing elsewhere. 5:8-tf.

T. W. ROSS,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office in Jewell's building, West end of Main St., Waynesburg. 4:1:66-tf.

F. A. BALL,

Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, etc., etc.

AT McCOY'S OLD STAND,

5:8-1y. Greensboro, Pa.

Sewing Machines.

THE WORLD RENOWNED

SINGER

SEWING MACHINE.

OUR NEW FAMILY MACHINE,

Has been over two years in preparation, and which has been brought to perfection regardless of time, labor or expense, and is now confidently presented to the public as incomparably the best Sewing Machine in existence.

The Machine in question is simple, compact, durable and beautiful. It is quiet, light running and capable of performing a range and variety of work never before attempted upon a single Machine—using either Silk, Twist, Linen or Cotton Thread, and sewing with equal facility the very finest and coarsest fnaterials, and anything between the two extremes, the most beautiful and substantial manner. Its attachments for Hemming, Braiding, Cording, Tucking, Quilting, Felling, Trimming, Binding, etc., are Novel and Practical, and have been invented and adjusted especially for this Machine.

New designs of the unique, useful and popular folding tops and cabinet cases peculiar to the Machines manufactured by this Company have been prepared for enclosing the new Machines. These are gotten up in every variety of wood, such as Black Walnut, Mahogany, Rosewood, and the like, and from the plainest to the most elaborate pattern and finish—the Machines themselves being more or less highly ornamented, to correspond with the Tables or Cabinets for which they are intended.

A few reasons why SINGER'S latest improved SEWING MACHINES are the best for Family and General Purposes.

1st. You can sew anything from the finest single thickness of Swiss or Nansook to several thicknesses of the heaviest Beaver cloth, using any kind or size of thread with equal facility, from No. 200 Cotton up to the heaviest patent or Linen thread.

2d. It uses a short, straight needle, easily set, and makes the popular Lock Stitch alike on both sides.

3d. It has an even self-adjusting tension which requires no change for different thicknesses of material or different sizes of thread.

4th. It is free from all springs, wires and other complications, and is almost noiseless.

5th. No threads to hold or wheels to turn in starting.

6th. It does not have to be taken apart to oil and clean it.

7th. It has a perfect feed whereby you can sew the finest materials without having to keep your work stretched to prevent its "puckering," and you never have to assist the work through as in all other machines.

8th. It will hem any width, sew a straight seam, or make a fell in the most perfect manner, with less skill than is required to sew a straight seam on any other machine.

Its attachments for Braiding, Cording, Quilting, Binding, Tucking, &c., are novel and practical, and require but little skill to use them.

Careful instructions given at the house of the purchaser.

Money refunded if the machines are not as represented.

Every machine warranted and kept in repair three years without charge.

P. UNCAPHER,
Agent for Greene County.
5:1-tf. Waynesburg, Pa.

Groceries &c.

MURDER!

"OVER THE LEFT."

A

Majority of those who read newspapers, never even give a hasty glance at a business advertisement and if a

MAN

Actually has a choice variety of goods which he is selling at the VERY LOWEST prices that can be afforded, it hardly pays him to publish the fact. Therefore we have

FOUND

It best to simply invite everybody to call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere, and say but little in regard to our ability and determination to make it advantageous to those who are not

DEAD

To their own interest to buy their Candies, Nuts, Raisons, Groceries and everything

IN

The Grocery line of H. A. Rinehart, in Ledwith's old building, opposite the public square,

WAYNESBURG.

A FRESH SUPPLY

JUST RECEIVED AND

FOR SALE AT THE

LOWEST PRICES.

1639-tf.

READ AND KNOW—

QUICK SALES AND SHORT PROFITS!

IMMENSE STOCK OF FRESH GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

Constantly arriving at the Store of

JOHN MUNNELL,

WAYNESBURG, PA.

Consisting, in part, of

GROCERIES,
CONFECTIONARIES,
TOBACCO,
SEGARS,
SNUFF,
CRACKERS,
CHEESE,
MOLASSES,
CARBON OIL,
FISH,
BACON,
&c., &c., &c.

In addition to the above, a full stock of

NOTIONS, HARDWARE, SPECTACLES, POCKET KNIVES

and thousands of other articles, which are being sold as low as the

TIMES WILL PERMIT!

COME AND BUY.

JOHN MUNNELL.

11:1tf.

WILLIAM WALLACE,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS!

DOOR WEST OF PETER BROW'S STORE.

We have just received a well selected stock of Choice FAMILY GROCERIES, which we purchased for CASH and are confident that we can supply our customers and all who may favor us with a call, as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other house in the county.

COFFEES,
SUGARS,
MOLASSES,
SYRUPS,
TEAS,
RICE,
SODA,
TOBACCOS,
CIGARS,
SNUFFS, CANDLES, SOAPS, EXTRACT, COFFEE, STRAWBERRIES, JELLIES,
&c., &c.,

Don't fail to examine our stock and see for yourselves, for we are determined to sell as cheap as the cheapest. 5:8-1f '67

JOHN HUGHES.....THOMAS LUCAS.

T. LUCAS & CO.

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

And dealers in Groceries, Hardware, Leather, Shoe Findings, Iron, Nails, Salt, Fish, &c. Also, agents for Aubrey, Cromlow & Coon's Window Sash. A supply kept constantly on hands. Rice's Landing, Pa., above the RUN. 6:5-tf.

LAZEAR BROTHERS,

WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

No. 77, EXCHANGE PLACE, BALTIMORE.

JAS. B. LAZEAR,
WM. L. LAZEAR. 5:15-1y.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

As the firm of HUGHES & LUCAS is dissolved by mutual consent, the Commission business will still be carried on at the old stand, in good order, and on the most reasonable terms, in the name and style of L. HUGHES & CO., (senior partner.) They flatter themselves, by having the House and the best location in the place for that business, that they will RECEIVE a liberal share of the public patronage.

They will also keep a good supply of GROCERIES on hand to accommodate all who may favor them with a call.

L. HUGHES & CO.,
4:10-tf. Rice's Landing, Pa.

THE WONDER OF THE AGE!

TIME, MONEY AND LABOR SAVED!

THE LATEST & BEST CHURN!

One of the latest Patents, issued on the 11th day of September, 1866, to Wm. R. McCutcheon, of Washington, Iowa, will be on exhibition in a few days at

JOHN MUNNELL'S,

in Waynesburg, Pa. This CHURN must supercede anything of the kind heretofore produced. The simpleness of its construction, and its two-fold or reversed motion, that produces butter from three to six minutes, must induce the community to examine its qualities. It saves time—it saves work—and produces as much butter as any churn in existence. Mr. Munnell has full power to sell rights for Pennsylvania or New York State as well as to furnish Churns to citizens of this county.

MORRIS, ULOM & CO.,
3:27-tf. Agents.

Boots & Shoes.

GREAT PANIC IN THE PRICES OF

BOOTS AND SHOES!

—AT—

WILLIAM BERRYHILL'S,

MECHANICS' ROW, WAYNESBURG, PENN'A.

Having just purchased a heavy Stock of Boots and Shoes of the FINEST and BEST QUALITY to be found in the East, he now has the Best selected and most complete assortment of these Goods ever brought to the Town. And he offers to sell

FOR CASH

Men's best, whole stock, Home-made Boots, 17 inch leg, at $6.50, 5.25 and 5.00; Men's Fine Calf at $7.50, with a uniform deduction in rates, on all kinds of stock. Mr. Berryhill having an experience of 15 years in the manufacturing of

BOOTS AND SHOES!

Is thoroughly acquainted with the business, and has taken great care to make this a

SUPERIOR STOCK TO ANY KEPT HERETOFORE.

Experienced hands are constantly employed in making to order and we can safely say that at no place else in these "diggings" can the material and workmanship be surpassed.

ALL WORK WARRANTED!

He now asks his friends and the public to call and examine his stock, as he feels confident that he can please them. WM. BERRYHILL.
12:18-tf Mechanics' Row, Waynesburg, Pa.

GREAT BARGAINS!

—IN—

BOOTS AND SHOES!

NEW STOCK!

NEW STORE!

CUSTOM-MADE WORK!

CHEAPER THAN EVER, AT

M. C. & H. BELL'S,

(SUCCESSORS TO HALSTED,)

SAYERS' CORNER

WAYNESBURG, PA.

☞ Call and examine, and save money!

GO TO M. C. & H. BELL'S FOR BARGAINS
12:4-1y.

Miscellaneous.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST FAMILY MAGAZINE.

HOURS AT HOME;

A POPULAR MONTHLY OF INSTRUCTION AND RECREATION.

With the number for November, HOURS AT HOME entered upon the Sixth Volume. During the two years and a half of its publication it has grown steadily in public favor, drawing around it a constantly increasing circle of readers. Avoiding everything sensational, it has aimed to furnish

HEALTHFUL, INSTRUCTIVE, AND ENTERTAINING READING

FOR THE FAMILY,

and the remarkable degree of success which it has reached is the most satisfactory proof that could be given of the popular need of such a periodical. The same general principles which have controlled it heretofore will continue to guide it; and, as proof that its conductors mean to spare no effort to secure the productions of the best talent, native and foreign, for the amusement and profit of its readers, they announce the following special attractions for the new volume:

IN THE DECEMBER NUMBER

appear the opening charters of a new serial, entitled "The Chaplet of Pearls," by

MISS YONGE,

The Popular Author of "THE HEIR OF REDCLYFFE."

This story, which is one of the time of the Huguenots, is, as introductory chapters show, written in Miss Yonge's most attractive and pleasing style, and it promises to be of great interest. It will appear in HOURS AT HOME simultaneously with its publication in London, from advance sheets secured for that purpose.

The conductors of HOURS AT HOME have also engaged a series of original papers from

MR. JAMES GREENWOOD,

Author of "The Lambeth Casual," and of numerous other sketches, portraying with remarkable graphic power the condition of the lower classes in England. Mr. Greenwood will prepare these papers specially for HOURS AT Home, and their publication will be commenced in an early number.

DR. HORACE BUSHNELL,

Whose discussions of "The Moral Uses of Dark Things" have been received with so much favor by the more thoughtful readers of the magazine, will continue to contribute regularly to its pages, but upon a different range of subjects. Essays, sketches, short stories, poems, &c., &c., may be anticipated from the numerous popular writers who are already favorites with the readers of HOURS AT HOME.

SPECIAL PREMIUMS:

"Prayers from Plymouth Pulpit"—by Henry Ward Beecher—For one new subscriber $3, and 25 cents additional when the book is sent at our expense.

"Kathrina"—Timothy Titcomb's New Poem—For one new subscriber and $3.

"Queens of American Society"—By Mrs. E. F. Ellet—Containing 13 Steel Engravings, for two subscribers and $5.

"Storm-Cliff"—By Miss S. J. Pritchard—For one subscriber $3, and 25 cents additional when the book is sent at our expense.

REGULAR PREMIUMS: For two subscribers or one subscriber for two years, ($6,) Carpenter's splendid portrait of Lincoln. For twenty subscribers, ($60,) Wheeler & Wilson's best $55 sewing machine.

TERMS: $3 a year. Club prices for six or more, $2 50. To Clergymen and Teachers, $2 50.

BOUND VOLUMES: The work complete to the present time is elegantly bound in five vols., and will be sent free for $10. Single volumes, $2 50. For $5, either volume and a year's subscription. C. SCRIBNER & CO.,
1:22,'68-tf No. 654 Broadway.

E. A. TINKER.....H. L. MAPEL.

TINKER & MAPEL,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

FOR THE SALE OF

HOGS, CATTLE AND SHEEP,

AT THEIR OWN YARDS,

WEST BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

ADJOINING MD. LIVE STOCK SCALES.

Consignments respectfully solicited. All communications promptly answered. Post Office Address—Box 1300. 7:24-1y.

I. O. OF O. F.

HOSHIMKA LODGE, NO. 558.

Hall in Ganear's Building, East Main Street, Waynesburg, Pa. Time, Saturday evening, each week. dh.

Printing.

PRINTING!

"THE WAYNESBURG REPUBLICAN"

JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,

Sayers' Building, East of the Public Square,

WAYNESBURG, PA.

PAMPHLETS,

PROGRAMMES,

BILL HEADS,

BUSINESS CARDS,

POSTERS,

BLANKS,

LABELS,

&c., &c.,

WE HAVE NOW A GREAT VARIETY

OF MATERIAL!

And a more complete stock of

PAPER, CARDS, &c.,

Than any establishment within the limits of our business circle,

AND WE ARE PREPARED

To execute every description of

JOB PRINTING!

IN A

STYLE OF NEATNESS AND BEAUTY!!

WHICH

CANNOT BE SURPASSED ANYWHERE.

We employ the most competent printers, and propose to

MEET EVERY ORDER!

With which we are favored, in the

SHORTEST TIME POSSIBLE!

AND

IN THE MOST SATISFACTORY MANNER!

Dry Goods.

FRANK McGURGAN

ANNOUNCES HIMSELF AS A CANDIDATE FOR THE PATRONAGE OF THE PEOPLE IN THE BUSINESS OF SELLING DRY GOODS,

ROOM OPPOSITE THE GREENE HOUSE,

WAYNESBURG, PA.

He has just received and is now offering for sale at the lowest prices, the finest stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

Ever before offered in this market, consisting in part, of Fall and Winter Clothing

FOR MEN AND BOYS!

A very large stock that cannot be excelled; also, a very superior assortment of

LADIES' GOODS

Of all kinds, consisting in part, of New Dress and Cloak Trimmings, Velvet Ribbons—every width and shade; Satins and silks, latest styles;

BUGLE TRIMMINGS AND BUTTONS!

Sash, Bonnet, Neck and Trimming Ribbons; Laces—real point, Applique and Valencia, Handkerchiefs—Lace, Embroidered, Hemstitched and Plain, Hamburg work—a fine assortment.

JET AND BOGWOOD JEWELRY.

A large assortment of Kid Gloves—first quality for ladies and gentlemen.

STRAW, VELVET AND PLUSH HATS

Bonnets and Bonnet Frames; Bonnet ornaments and flowers, both French and American; together with any and all articles in use by ladies. Ask for anything you want and we can supply you. Also a fine assortment of

CARPETS AND WALL PAPER

of various kinds and patterns, all of which will be sold cheap as the cheapest.
11:13-tf. FRANK McGURGAN.

SOMETHING NEW!

MRS. E. S. SAYERS & ROSKINSON

Have just arrived from the East with a large assortment of foreign and domestic

DRY GOODS,

FALL AND WINTER STYLES!

which they propose to sell at the lowest CASH prices! such as Dress Goods, Dress Trimming, Dress Buttons, Ladies Shawls, Boods and Shoes, Hats and Caps; also, a great variety of nice articles, at very low prices for

GENTLEMEN AND LADIES' WEAR,

Wares of all kinds, and a complete variety of the best GROCERIES. All of which they propose to sell at the very lowest figures, depending on the quality and cheapness of their goods to gain them custom.

Give them a call before purchasing elsewhere, and they will prove that the above is correct. Room in Allison's building, nearly opposite the Court House, Waynesburg. 1,1,'67-tf

N. B.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY

DRY GOODS!

Notions, Hosiery, Boots and Shoes, and Hats at the great.

CLOSING OUT SALES OF

SHIRK & SUTTON.

We are determined to close out our entire stock, and will sell all goods at cost and less, even at present wholesale prices. Here are prices of some staple goods, and others at still greater reductions will be found among our stock:

Best Brown Muslin	15c
Best prints	11c
Bleached Muslin	15@20c
Delaines	18@30c
Canton flannels and Drillings	20c
Farmers' and Mechanics' cassimer,	20c
Jeans	20c
Water-proof Cloth	$1 00@1 20

NEW FLANNELS,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
NOTIONS, &c., &c.,

A large lot of

BOOTS AND SHOES!

all new stock and custom made work at reduction of 25 to 33 per cent. from present selling prices. Some extra fancy Cassimeres at the same reduction, just bought last month. Consult your interest by calling at once and see that we mean just what we say, and will sell anything you want as low as you can ask it.

A. Wilson Jr.'s building.
SHIRK & SUTTON.
9:18,'67-tf Waynesburg, Pa.

DRY GOODS

AT

WHOLESALE.

M'ELROY, DICKSON & CO.

NO. 54 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Now offer to dealers their

FALL STOCK,

AT

LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

9:11-3m.

BLACKSMITHING & GUNSMITHING!

For the information of the public who desire work done in this important branch of Mechanics,

MR. JACOB HOOVER,

Announces himself competent and willing to do anything in the line, (shoeing horses excepted.) He is an expert and will warrant satisfaction. Shop near the Planing Mill. 12:11-tf

Agents Wanted.

ENERGETIC MEN AND LADIES WANTED TO CANVASS FOR THE

ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF THE

BOOKS OF THE BIBLE.

BY PROF. CALVIN E. STOWE, D. D.

Showing what the Bible is not; what it is, and how to use it; tracing the history of each book up to its origin with the inspired authors, and completely answering all Infidel cavils and objections to the Scriptures. It is an ordinary library of Biblical History in a single volume, brief, clear, accurate, conclusive and highly interesting. A master-piece of common sense. It is needed in every family where the Bible is read, as well as by every Sabbath School teacher, student and clergymen, and being the only book on the subject ever published, or sold in this country, agents can easily see the advantage of canvassing for this work. Send for circulars containing notices and indorsements from leading ministers of all denominations. Address,

ZIEBER, McCURDY & CO.,
No. 611 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
10:30-1m.

EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY.

SALESROOM, 616 Broadway, N. Y.

No. 1 FAMILY MACHINE. This machine has a straight needle, perpendicular action, makes the Lock or Shuttle Stitch, which will neither rip nor ravel, and is alike on both sides; performs perfect sewing on every description of material, with cotton, linen or silk thread.

It Hems, Fells, Binds, Braids, Tucks, Quilts, Plaits and Gathers. As a Family Machine, it has no superior. Price, with Hemmer and Braider, $80.

Particular attention is called to our New Improved Manufacturing Machines. They run light and are comparatively noiseless, simple, durable and efficient. For cloth or Leather work they have no competitors.

No. 2 Machine, with Hemmer and Braider, $75. No. 3 Machine, $85.

For Agents wanted, to whom a liberal discount will be given.
9:23-3mos.

PAINTS FOR FARMERS AND OTHERS

The Grafton Mineral Paint Co. are now manufacturing the Best, Cheapest, and most Durable Paint in use; two coats well put on, mixed with pure linseed oil, will last 10 or 15 years; it is of a light brown or beautiful chocolate color, and can be changed to green, lead, stone, drab, olive or cream, to suit the taste of the consumer. It is valuable for Houses, Barns, Fences, Carriages and Car-makers, Pails and Wooden-ware, Agricultural Implements, Canal Boats, Vessels and Ships' Bottoms, Canvas, Metal and Shingle Roofs, it being fire and water proof. Floor Oil Cloths, (one manufacturer having used 5000 bbls. the past year,) and as a paint for any purpose is unsurpassed for body, durability, elasticity, and adhesiveness. Price $6 per bbl. of 300 lbs., which will supply a farmer for years to come. Warranted in all cases as above. Send for a circular which gives full particulars. None genuine unless branded in a trade mark Grafton Mineral Paint. Address DANIEL BIDWELL,
9:18,'67-6m 251 Pearl Street, New York.

AGENTS WANTED FOR

THE BLUE-COATS,

AND HOW THEY LIVED, FOUGHT AND DIED FOR THE UNION.

With Scenes and Incidents in the Great Rebellion, Comprising Narratives of Personal Adventure, Thrilling Incidents, Daring Exploits, Heroic Deeds, Wonderful Escapes, Life in the Camp, Fiel and Hospital; Adventures of Spies and Scouts, Together with the Songs, Ballads, Anecdotes and Humorous Incidents of the War.

SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED WITH OVER 100 FINE PORTRAITS AND BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVINGS.

There is a certain portion of the war that will never go into the regular histories, nor be embodied in romance or poetry, which is a very real part of it, and will, if preserved, convey to succeeding generations, a better idea of the spirit of the conflict than many dry reports or careful narratives of events, and this part may be called the gossip, the fun, the pathos of the war. This illustrates the character of the leaders and the humor of the soldiers, the devotion of women, the bravery of men, the pluck of our heroes, the romance and hardships of the service.

The Valiant and Brave Hearted, the Picturesque and Dramatic, the Witty and Marvelous, the Tender and Pathetic, and the whole Panorama of the War are here thrillingly portrayed in a masterly manner, at once historical and romantic, rendering it the most ample, unique, brilliant and readable book that the war has called forth.

Amusements as well as instruction may be found in every page, as graphic detail, brilliant wit, and authentic history, are skillfully interwoven in this work of literary art.

Send for circulars and see our terms, and a full description of the work. Address,

JONES BROTHERS & CO.,
1:22,'68-tf Philadelphia, Pa.

REVOLUTION IN TRADE!

Ladies, you can receive for the sum of ONE DOLLAR: Silk, Merino and Alpaca Dresses, Shawls, Balmorals, Linen Goods, Embossed Table Covers, Watches, Jewelry, Silver Plated Ware, Sewing Machines, &c. Send clubs of ten or more, with ten cents for each descriptive check, and the getter up of the club will receive a present worth $5 to $500, according to number sent. Agents wanted everywhere. Circulars sent free, PARKER & CO., 64 & 66 Federal Street, Boston. 12:25-3m.

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

A good Agent wanted in every township of this county to sell **Westcott's Adjustable Dash Churn!** the best butter maker now manufactured. We do not promise fabulous salaries to our agents, but do guarantee good wages to good men. We are anxious to have this Churn introduced, and to this end will make favorable arrangements with early applicants. Address THOS. H. BINGHAM & CO.,
1:8-1y 396 Penn St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Miscellaneous.

SOMETHING NEW

IN WAYNESBURG, PENN'A.

THOS. BRADEN & CO.,

(At the store room formerly occupied by Andrew Wilson, Sr., next door to Braden's Drug Store.)

Respectfully informs the good people of Greene county, that they have opened a

HARDWARE STORE!

And invites a call from their friends and the public generally. Their store is filled with everything in their line needed by the farmer and mechanic. Being practical farmers, they know exactly the wants of their farmer friends. Among their variety of goods will be found Iron, Nails, of all kinds, Planes of all varieties, Augers, Braces, &c. Tuttle toothed, cross cut and mill saws, hand saws and tools of all descriptions.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Mowing Machines, Cutting Boxes, Corn Shellers, Plows, Cultivators, Shovels, Forks, and everything in their line.

SADDLERY HARDWARE.

A general assortment of saddlery hardware, to which they invite the attention of purchasers.

WOODEN WARE OF ALL KINDS.

Tubs, Buckets, Butter Bowls and all kinds of Kitchen Wooden Fixin's, Willow Baskets, Brooms, Brushes, Coal Buckets, Brass Kettles, Buggy Whips, Shot guns, Boys Wagons and Sleds.

All persons desirous of purchasing any of the above articles and many others not mentioned, will consult their interest by

CALLING SOON.

They will take pleasure in showing their stock at all times. So give them a call when you come to town. Remember the place, opposite the First National Bank.
12:12-tf T. BRADEN & CO.

Decedents' Estates.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration, cum. test., upon the estate of Daniel Hook, late of the borough of Waynesburg, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement. JOHN M. KENT,
1:8-6w Administrator.

LEGAL NOTICE.

Letters of administration upon the estate of George Lightner, late of Morris tp., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY LIGHTNER,
MICAJAH LIGHTNER,
SAMUEL LIGHTNER,
11:13-6t. Executors.